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NAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria ..... 6 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark .... 1.75 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.75 D.M | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/9 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 Din.

...ft Call ...Decline ... in '70

...t Decision ... Reduction

...hard Homan

...TON, Dec. 16 (WP).— ...on's decision to with- ...more American troops ... will permit a 10 per- ...n in the projected ...r 1970, Secretary of ...n R. Laird said today. ...in a Pentagon press ...id most of the with- ...ake place after the Tet ...second anniversary of ...ast major offensive.

...e secretary said he will ...ietnam during the Tet ...rly February to per- ...ss the situation as it ...ecurity," but he virtu- ...it the likelihood of a ...e by the Viet Cong or ...m this spring.

...hat the enemy does ...ie capability at this ...ch a major offensive ...re was no possibility ...could move enough ...e central and Mekong ...of South Vietnam by ...onduct "a major, sus- ...sive campaign."

...Nixon announced last ...0,000 more U.S. troops ...drawn from Vietnam ...bringing the total with- ...is administration to ...reducing the number ...forces in Vietnam to ... Although there has ...ress in the Paris peace ...nemy infiltration into ...am has increased, the ...aid, the withdrawals ...le because of an im- ...pability by the Viet- ...ernment forces.

Call of 225,000

...said the withdrawal ...he reduction of the pro- ...call of 250,000 for 1970 ...10 percent, to about

...he warned that while ...tration's Vietnamiza- ...n is going well, set- ...defeats should be ex- ...

...to add a word of cau- ...the Vietnamization pro- ...said. "It's true that in ...ncounters that we have ...ly in Vietnam, the ...outh Vietnamese have ...ely successful. ...o not want anyone to ... those forces will never ...feat in any battle be- ...war such as this, there ... when they will suffer ...ss."

...said a conference will ...he headquarters of the ...in chief of U.S. forces ...ific in Camp Smith, ...y next month to plan ...wal and to designate ...at will be removed. ...that, with the recent ...of all National Guard ...units called to active ...etnam, the U.S. force ...h the exception of ...a completely volunteer

...one-fourth and one- ...er, are draftees.

Hanoi Found Confident, Inured to Hardship

By Fox Butterfield

Fox Butterfield, a part-time correspondent for The New York Times in Taiwan, is the grandson of Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton and has just returned from Hanoi with Mr. Eaton after spending eight days in the North Vietnamese capital.

HANOI, Dec. 13 (Delayed) (NYT).—At dusk a mist settles over Thuyen Quang Lake, in the southern section of Hanoi, and young couples sit close on benches along the shore, their bicycles parked against trees.

The sound of a bamboo flute and a girl singing a heroic folk song drift across the lake from a loudspeaker. At one end of the lake there are night food stalls selling bowls of noodles, fried chicken, green vegetables and red peppers. A few old women in black cotton trousers and padded jackets squat over baskets of tangerines and bananas, their wares lighted by tiny kerosene lanterns.

The mood of wartime Hanoi is determined, but surprisingly natural and relaxed. There is no sense of panic or depression that the war has gone on for so many years. Instead the North Vietnamese, leaders and ordinary people alike, continue to seem confident that they will eventually win.

"Our situation is easy to understand," Maj. Pham Lam, of the North Vietnamese People's Army liaison office explained to a visitor. "We are a small nation, but we insist on our independence. We will never give up until we are free.

"Of course, we are suffering some hardships. We admit that. But we have been suffering them for 20 years already. We accept them. For we know that the Americans will get tired and go home."

Laid Out by French

Hanoi proper, a city of 600,000, was laid out by French architects with broad tree-lined boulevards, squares and lakes. With its yellow stucco buildings it resembles Saigon, Phnom-Penh, or many former French colonial cities in Africa. This part of Hanoi, largely administrative offices and private houses, was left almost untouched during the American bombing between 1965 and 1968.

According to the North Vietnamese, American reconnaissance planes continue to make occasional flights over Hanoi at very high altitudes. A visitor, surprised by a large explosion that shook the windows of the Foreign Ministry, was told that it had been caused by a Russian-built surface-to-air missile fired at an American plane.

There has been speculation in the United States, based on hints in the North Vietnamese press, that since the end of the bombing in November last year and its ever-present reminder of the enemy, morale has fallen. It was not possible for a visitor to find any concrete evidence to confirm the theory.

A Great Victory

The North Vietnamese deny it, pointing out that they regard President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision to end the bombing as a great victory for them. Foreign diplomats in Hanoi, though they admittedly have only limited contact with the cautious Vietnamese, also say that they have been unable to find any substantial proof of a decline in morale.

A Western European diplomat who has experience both here and in Communist China believes that despite the war the political atmosphere in Hanoi is relaxed by comparison with that in Peking. One

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

Pietro Valpreda at a recent demonstration.

Arms Costs Held Down By Moscow

Share of Budget Lowest on Record

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today announced that spending on defense would remain at record levels next year but indicated that its overall economy had suffered a setback in the last 12 months and that the goals for 1970 had been pared down.

The 1,200 deputies of the Supreme Soviet were told at the opening session of their regular year-end meeting that both the industrial and agricultural sectors had failed to meet targets this year and that next year's plan was less ambitious than originally designed five years ago at the start of the current five-year plan.

The decision to increase the defense outlay for 1970 by 200 million rubles above this year's record level of 17.7 billion rubles was seen by Western diplomats as a compromise between those in the leadership wanting even higher military spending and those who feel the international situation may warrant a less dramatic rise. A ruble is officially equivalent to $1.11.

Despite the rise in defense budgeting to 17.9 billion rubles, its percentage of the overall budget is only 12.4 percent. This is the lowest defense share of the budget on record and is the second year in a row that the percentage has been reduced. Last year's defense outlay represented 13.2 percent of the total.

Research Funds Excluded

The figures for military spending as announced in the Soviet budget are not comparable to Western figures since military research and development programs as well as investment in defense industries are believed hidden in other budget items. But the sum that is publicly released is usually regarded as a gauge of Soviet thinking about the international scene.

Western diplomats said that the slight increase in military spending for next year appeared to represent a decision by the Kremlin leaders to maintain forces and equipment at peak levels in case current talks being held simultaneously with the United States on strategic arms limitation, with Communist China on border problems, and with West Germany on renunciation of force, should break down.

But the level of the rise also indicated to diplomats that Soviet planners are under severe pressure from other sectors of the economy to find resources for their needs and that the military increase may have been a minimum one.

The fact that spending can rise while its percentage of the budget decreases reflects growth in the gross national product, providing planners with the ability to provide both guns and butter in controlled amounts.

The budget figures were announced to the Supreme Soviet deputies by Finance Minister Vasily F. Garbuzov. He said, in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sees South Vietnam Secure in 1972

British Expert Optimistic on War

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The pace of improvement in South Vietnam's position, "inconceivable" a year ago, should bring about a "normal, relatively undisturbed" and secure life to the war-torn country by the end of 1972, according to Sir Robert Thompson, a British counterinsurgency expert who reported on the situation to President Nixon two weeks ago.

In an interview here today, he declared that although he was not prepared to say that the American and South Vietnamese forces have now won the war, nevertheless "they have got into a position from which they can win."

He conceded that there could always be "surprises" on the part of the North Vietnamese, and that he suspected those forces might attempt another major assault from their Laotian and Cambodian border positions "sometime between February and May." But if they did, he said, they would be thoroughly and painfully defeated.

"We [meaning the West] have not understood how badly they have been hurt" by the course of the war in the last two years, he said. He estimated Viet Cong and North Vietnamese losses in that period at from 500,000 to 750,000, and said their Tet attack in February, 1968, was "suicidal" in its casualties to platoon and company officers.

Sir Robert, 56, was instrumental in strategic planning during the campaign to rid Malaya of Chinese Communist "bandits" in the 1950s. From 1961 to 1965, he headed the British advisory mission to South Vietnam and has visited it three times since then as an adviser to the American government. He spent November there on a visit commissioned by President Nixon, and thereupon made his report to the White House.

In an hour's talk here today, he declined to disclose what his recommendations had been, but the analysis of the situation as he saw it made it certain that he was urging a course very similar to that which the President and the American military command have already taken.

● Nixon text, Page 3.

Sir Robert said that there should be no more concessions from the American-South Vietnamese side in any peace talks, but rather a continued "Vietnamization" of the military and pacification effort in the country, and a firm adherence to the "clear and hold" strategy there that has at last replaced the former—and in his opinion disastrous—"search and destroy" pattern.

The North Vietnamese have clearly not changed their intention to conquer the South, he said, pointing to the fact that they still maintained their troops on the northern and western borders, and continued to reinforce them even during the monsoons.

But, he argued, they have lost their once effective assault capabilities and if they are able to make good their manpower losses in terms of numbers, the replacements are much less well trained and are in large part 17-year-old and even 16-year-old conscripts. Their losses in the last two years, however, "were the cream of the North Vietnam Army," he said.

On the other side, however, he found the improvement he saw

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Monnet Unit Asks '6' to Act Fast on U.K.

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Dec. 16.—The prestigious Monnet Committee for a United Europe today added its weight to the drive to get the Common Market moving again.

The group of 40-odd European statesmen, including the British for the first time alongside the six Common Market partners, called for "rapid fulfillment" of the action program set by the Six at their Hague summit meeting earlier this month. The Hague schedule calls for negotiations on Britain's entry into the market to start by mid-1970.

The Action Committee for the United States of Europe, as it is formally known, called for regular consultations at the head-of-state level to further European integration and said it is "indispensable" to start looking beyond the Common Market to the future political organization of Europe.

First Aims

The committee is known as the Monnet Committee after its founder, the 81-year-old French statesman Jean Monnet. It listed as the immediate aims for Europe:

● Establishment of a European reserves fund which, among other things, would help dampen the debilitating rounds of currency speculation in recent years. It would administer in common part of the reserves of the member states.

● Reform of the European Social Fund to increase the mobility of labor and create genuine full employment throughout the community.

● Ensure that negotiations with Britain and other countries wanting to join the Common Market are restricted to the essentials, giving them the same rights and obligations to the community as other members of comparable status. These negotiations should also settle the length of the transition period for new members, and British delegates here spoke of a minimum of four years.

Farm Support

The committee also called for limiting the costs of agricultural support policies in the market, which it said were out of balance at present. Ministers of the Six are currently meeting in Brussels—so far without apparent success—in an effort to untangle this knot before the official expiration of the Common Market transition period on Dec. 31.

The two-day meeting here was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Eight Others Arrested

Anarchist Named in Bombing; 2d Commits Suicide in Milan

ROME, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Police charged a Milan anarchist tonight with complicity in slaughter in the Milan bank bombing which killed 14 persons Friday.

Another anarchist leaped to his death in Milan while being questioned by police.

Police sources said another eight persons, all of them young students and workers, had been arrested in connection with the Milan bombing and two at the same time Friday in Rome, at a downtown bank and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Piazza Venezia.

Pietro Valpreda, 36, a professional dancer and admitted anarchist, was charged after he was identified by a Milan taxi driver. Cornelio Rolandi said he drove Mr. Valpreda to the Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura in Milan shortly before the explosion there.

Mr. Rolandi said that when Mr. Valpreda entered the bank he was carrying a suitcase but was empty-handed when he emerged.

Mr. Rolandi was flown to Rome today for a face-to-face confrontation with Mr. Valpreda and formally identified him as his passenger.

In Milan, police said Mr. Valpreda was a known associate of anarchist Giuseppe Pinelli, 41, who leaped to his death from a fifth floor window at Milan police headquarters during questioning early today.

Mr. Valpreda and Mr. Pinelli "were members of a group which could be defined as anarchistic-individualistic," a Milan police official said.

Police chief G. Guida announced that Mr. Pinelli rushed to a window and leaped to his death after his alibi for the time of the bombing had collapsed. "His gesture has the value of a self-accusation," Chief Guida said. Police sources said Mr. Pinelli jumped after being told that Mr. Valpreda had been arrested and had confessed.

Mr. Valpreda was in the Milan Palace of Justice yesterday for questioning on other episodes of terrorism when police saw and seized him for questioning about the bank bombing.

Police sources said a search of Mr. Valpreda's car in Milan turned up a number of chemical formulas. When the home where he sometimes lived with an aunt, Rachele Torri, 66, was searched, the sources said a floor plan of the bank was found in a bag belonging to Mr. Valpreda.

The accused man's attorney said Mr. Valpreda was identified by Mr. Rolandi from a line-up containing four other men of similar physical type.

Mr. Valpreda, a bachelor, attended fine arts schools to learn dancing. He has appeared on television shows ten times, but not at all since he was affected by a circula-

(Continued on Page 1, Col. 1)

Despite New Troop Pullback, Nixon Falls Short of Target

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The cautious but persistent troop withdrawal strategy the President announced last night that 50,000 more troops will leave Vietnam by April 15 will fall short of the first deadline in the "hope" he expressed last June.

He said then that he hoped "we could beat" the timetable urged by former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford for withdrawing 100,000 troops by the end of this year.

A more critical question is how close the President will come to the second portion of surpassing the Clifford timetable: removing all U.S. ground combat troops from South Vietnam by the end of 1970.

Administration officials in fact have sought to reinterpret and qualify that "hope" ever since the President expressed it at a news conference. What he was thinking about then, they maintain, was some progress in negotiations, too. As Mr. Nixon repeated last night, there is "no progress whatever" on that front.

Deadlines Questioned

White House officials also sought last night to dispel the view that the President should be held to the hope for getting all U.S. combat forces out by any specific date. Meeting a particular deadline, these officials said, is not as important as whether total U.S. strategy is proceeding toward the desired objective.

The President's new troop pullout figures show a slight advance over the earlier withdrawal pace but are nowhere near fast enough yet to begin to get all combat troops out by the end of 1970. The first two stages of U.S. withdrawal announcements were at the rate of 10,000 a month. The new announcement raises withdrawals to a level of 12,500 men a month.

Nevertheless, the President last night employed his most publicly optimistic language so far about the war. He quoted a finding by Sir Robert Thompson, a British expert on Malaya's guerrilla war, noting that Sir Robert is now "cautiously optimistic" about the final outcome in South Vietnam. The President interposed in his advance text that this assessment was "in line with my own attitude" as well as with reports by others.

What the President evidently sought to convey to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong last night—as well as to domestic critics—was that he is newly confident that his administration can adhere to a steady, controlled pace of troop withdrawals.

3 Nixon Objectives

The continuing dilemma for U.S. strategy is to convince its domestic critics that the Nixon administration is getting troops out of Vietnam as rapidly as is reasonable; to convince the adversary that it should not or dare not do anything to disrupt this strategy and, at the same time, try to convince North Vietnam and the Viet Cong that the longer a negotiated settlement is delayed, the worse it will be for them.

That is a tall triple order and, some critics contend, a combination of inconsistent premises. But the President indicated confidence that it was working.

The President surprised some specialists by citing so approvingly, and at such length, Sir Robert's findings.

The British expert on guerrilla warfare always has been an advocate of a "long-haul, low-cost strategy" for the war.

Sir Robert very literally means "long-haul." He has talked in recent years of "ten, 15 or even 20 years" to achieve success in the struggle, although recently he reportedly said that he believed ten or 15 years more would be sufficient. He is also reported to advocate retaining about 100,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam for three to five years more to achieve the minimum results necessary for the Vietnamization process.

Nevertheless, by giving such attention to his views, the President presumably had a purpose. That purpose, it appears, was to impress on Hanoi the President's determination to persist, if necessary, in a very cautious unwinding of the U.S. portion of the struggle.

Polls Favoring Hanging

...mons Votes Abolishment ...eath Penalty in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

... Dec. 16 (NYT).— ... of Commons voted ...ly tonight to abolish ...nalty permanently in ...

... was 343 to 185. It ... days of debate on ...merged as a highly ... public issue, with the ...wing overwhelming ...ort for hanging. ...Parliament suspended ...nishment for an ... period of five years. ...ution would make the ...manent.

...solution must still go ... House of Lords, and ...sue is very much in ... Lords will debate the ...morrow and Thursday. ...s left their members ... as they wished in the ... There were no whips ... official line. But the ...s made clear that they ... doubtful about ending ...shment, and some in- ...es will certainly try to ...al hay with the issue.

... Secretary, James Cal- ...he debate for the gov- ...Even though it was ...nparty matter, every- ...at the Labor govern- ...most unanimous in its ...o capital punishment. ...ghan dealt head on ... the perplexing philo- ...pects of this debate. ... undoubted fact that ... public, as judged by ... would prefer to restore ... at least some types of murder. How then can political leaders feel justified in ignoring that sentiment?

"There are times," Mr. Callaghan said in his peroration, "when Parliament has to act in advance of public opinion and give a lead.

"Parliament has done it before, and Parliament was not wrong. Let us give a lead again today."

Mr. Callaghan conceded that most Britons favor the retention of capital punishment. But, he said, they do not realize "to what extent murder is committed in the family itself, and by the mentally abnormal."

He said the largest single class of murders, as tabulated in Britain, is that of killing followed by suicide. He argued that in such a case capital punishment could obviously not be a deterrent.

Executions 'Degrading'

He said also that it was easy to answer a poll-taker in favor of hanging. But all those who had ever been involved in the business of executing criminals, he said, had found it "degrading" and had come to reject the idea of capital punishment totally.

The home secretary pointed out that before the experimental suspension of hanging in 1965, the actual number of executions of criminals in Britain had averaged only two a year. Many accused murderers were let off by juries or reprieved after conviction.

"It is simply not credible," he said, "that law and order should depend for their credibility on the execution of two criminals a year."



Associated Press.

FOR EUROPE—Jean Monnet (left) and British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart (center, with glasses) at a press conference following yesterday's conference in Bonn of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe. The other men are unidentified.

Western Allies Propose Talks With Russia on Berlin Access

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Dec. 16 (WP).—The three Western Allies in West Berlin today proposed negotiations with the Soviet Union at an early date aimed at practical steps to improve access to the isolated city from the West.

The Allied aide-memoire, handed over in Moscow by the United States, Britain and France, was drafted in close consultation with the West German government, which Dec. 8 scored the first success in its Eastern policy by opening talks with the Soviets on bilateral subjects.

Although the West Germans have been anxious that the four-power Berlin talks also take place in the Russian capital, to stress the linkage between Allied and German initiatives in the East, it was understood that the Western powers have decided on Berlin as the location, for security reasons. The talks presumably would be held in alternating sequence in the Communist-controlled eastern and Allied-controlled western sections of the city.

However, no date or location has been set officially.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels Dec. 5, declared that the key tests of Soviet cooperativeness in Europe would be its response to the Allied Berlin overture, and to the Bonn government's probes in the East. The third test was Soviet willingness to negotiate balanced troop reductions between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western sources here, when pressed this week about what the Soviet Union might be offered in return for progress on the Berlin question, mentioned American support for a European security conference as one possibility.

Western officials said today that the aide-memoire handed over made clear that the Allies were not prepared to negotiate over the status of Berlin itself. They said that only "practical" questions were involved.

The most pressing of these from the Western standpoint is a guarantee of access to the city, which lies 110 miles inside Communist East Germany. There are as now no legal guarantees of access for anybody but the Western powers in Berlin.

Though the West has never accepted East German control of rail, road, and water routes to the city by anybody but the Soviet Union, this responsibility was actually taken over by the East Germans long ago.

Western officials believe that the July 10 speech of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko suggesting talks on Berlin may have indicated that the Russians were uneasy about the way the East Germans have used their responsibility to interrupt traffic and initiate crises on their own over the last few years.

The note handed over today was in answer to a Sept. 12 Soviet note. Secretary of State Rogers said in Bonn Dec. 6 that he could report no progress on Berlin problems.

Anarchist Is Charged In Bombing

2d Suspect Commits Suicide in Milan

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tion defect in his right foot three years ago. Since then, he has danced mainly in night clubs.

Chief Guida said that Mr. Pinelli also was suspected in connection with bombings of the Milan Trade Fair and railroad station on April 25 and of various trains in August.

Mr. Pinelli's wife told newsmen that she was certain her husband was innocent.

"He probably was extremely tired and perhaps exasperated when he jumped from the window," she said. "My husband was very good and kind. To him, anarchism meant brotherhood. I absolutely do not believe he could have committed the bombing."

Premier Mariano Rumor and more than 300,000 Milanese attended the funeral of the bombing victims yesterday. The premier then flew back to Rome to discuss the chances of strengthening his minority Christian Democratic government.

Coalition Urged

Mr. Rumor asked Republicans, Socialists and Unitarian Socialists in a meeting last night to restore the center-left coalition that fell apart in July because of a Socialist split.

The former coalition partners were non-committal after the meeting. They said that they would take the matter up at once with their party leaderships.

Meanwhile, a new wave of labor unrest developed today after a two-day strike moratorium called to mourn the victims of the bombing that shocked the nation.

Railroad workers, who are seeking shorter hours and the hiring of additional personnel, started a 24-hour nationwide strike at 9 p.m.

Civil servants, bus and streetcar workers, telephone operators and some teachers were scheduled to begin a 24-hour strike at midnight.

Hospital anesthetists called a seven-day strike starting tomorrow and most industrial workers plan to quit work for four hours Friday to support metalworkers' pay demands.

Pope's Yule Message

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Pope Paul will break with tradition this year and broadcast his Christmas message to the world live on Christmas Day, the Vatican has announced. For the last few decades, the pope's message has been published and broadcast a few days before Christmas.

Reds Assail Pullout Schedule

PARIS, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Communist delegations to the Vietnamese peace talks denounced today what they called the withdrawal of American troops "by droplets."

A spokesman for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam described President Nixon's announcement that 50,000 more soldiers would be repatriated by April 15, as a "maneuver" aimed at "prolonging the American occupation indefinitely."

A spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation earlier had issued a similar declaration. Both accused Mr. Nixon of downgrading the Paris talks and seeking to prolong the war under the cover of "Vietnamization."

McGovern, Kennedy Involved

Ho Rejected Fulbright Plea For Details on U.S. Prisoners

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Sen. J. William Fulbright, the Senate's principal critic of the Vietnam war, made a secret personal appeal to President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam last June 25 to disclose "the names of those Americans you are holding as prisoners of war."

Replying in English on July 25, six weeks before his death, Mr. Ho refused to make the names public on the ground that the question of the American prisoners could be resolved only as part of an overall settlement of the war along the lines proposed by North Vietnam and the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, or Viet Cong.

The texts of the letters were made available to The New York Times yesterday.

Mr. Ho's two-page letter was largely devoted to allegations that the United States was waging a "war of aggression" in Vietnam and to expressions of hope that Sen. Fulbright could use his influence "to help bring the U.S. government's aggressive war in Vietnam to an early end."

Sen. Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had confined himself to the problem of prisoners. He had emphasized that "the anguish of those American families whose men are missing in Vietnam is all the more severe when they do not know whether or not these men are alive because they do not know whether or not they are prisoners."

In his report to the nation on the Vietnam war last night, President Nixon touched on the question of prisoners. Typical of the attitude of the North Vietnamese, he said, "is their absolute refusal to talk about the fate of the American prisoners they hold and their refusal even to supply their names so as to ease the anguish of their loved ones in the United States."

A few hours before Mr. Nixon spoke, the House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution protesting North Vietnam's failure to fulfill the Geneva Convention on humane treatment of war prisoners. Hanoi ratified it in 1957. The resolution was sent to the Senate to become a joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress.

All Channels Used

It was understood that Sen. Fulbright had raised the question of prisoners with Hanoi at the request of the State Department, which has been attempting to elicit through all possible channels identification of the prisoners, chiefly pilots shot down on combat missions.

The State Department had apparently turned principally to the leading "doves" in the Senate for help in obtaining a prisoners' list while pursuing the matter at the Paris peace talks and through friendly governments that have relations in Hanoi.

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., are among those known to have acted on the State Department's request. Sen. McGovern is reported to have taken up the question when he met North Vietnamese delegates in Paris late last summer.

Sen. Kennedy wrote Mr. Ho on July 1—"in the strictest confidence"—to ask for information about the prisoners. The answer, on Oct. 15, was from Ton Duc Thang, who replaced Mr. Ho in name but not in power.

President Thang's letter, couched in considerably more hostile terms than President Ho's to Sen. Fulbright, charged the Nixon administration with "making noise" about the prisoners to distract attention from the anti-war movement.

U.S. officials said that the tone seemed to confirm the impression here that Mr. Ho's successors were determined to be even more uncompromising on all issues than he was.

Both Mr. Ho and Mr. Thang insisted that the prisoners were well treated. The Defense Department lists 419 Americans as identified war prisoners and 942 as missing—either dead or in captivity.

Sen. Fulbright said in his letter that disclosure of the names "would have an important beneficial effect on public attitudes in this country." President Ho, ignoring this point, wrote:

"Although the captured American military men had perpetrated monstrous crimes such as the use of the B-52s, napalm bombs and toxic chemicals, etc., to burn and destroy villages and cities, and to massacre honest civilians, they have enjoyed a lenient and humane treatment from the Vietnamese people. In contrast, the Vietnamese Army men and civilians captured by U.S. troops and the Saigon puppet administration have been tortured and massacred most savagely."

Soviet Defense Costs Held To Low Level in '70 Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

brief remarks about the defense figure, that the Soviet Union was interested in slowing down the arms race, but would at the same time take all steps necessary to insure that its armed forces had powerful and reliable arms.

He was preceded as the speaker by Deputy Premier Nikolai K. Baibakov, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, who as usual made public the main outline of the 1970 economic plan—the final one in the current five-year plan—and who reviewed the past year.

It was, as most Western experts had anticipated, a sober analysis which indicated that the economy had suffered a setback this year. Much of this, Mr. Baibakov said, was due to severe weather conditions last winter and flooding and other disasters in the spring.

The overall industrial growth rate for 1969, which originally was set at 7.3 percent, was "corrected" because of the weather to 7 percent, Mr. Baibakov said, and this figure would be met.

Again blaming the weather, Mr. Baibakov said the agricultural sector had been very hard hit and the total ruble value of the production was 3 percent lower than in 1968. Last year, industry as a whole showed a rise of 8.1 percent over the preceding year and agriculture, a 3.5 percent rise.

This was the lowest rate of increase in industry since the immediate post-war years and the first time since the disastrous harvest of 1963 that agriculture suffered a net loss. However, this year's grain harvest was a respectable 160.5 million tons and there is no indication that consumers will suffer a bread shortage.

For the third year in a row, Mr. Baibakov said, the consumer sector of the industry was planned to rise at a higher rate than heavy industry, but he indicated that the widespread complaints of consumers would still not be fully met in 1970.

Mr. Baibakov repeated familiar complaints about enterprises and ministries not putting the economic reform adopted in 1965 to full use. The reform, aimed at increasing local responsibility, and at increasing productivity through material incentives, has been criticized by some Soviet economists for failing to generate the dynamism needed to spur the economy.

Defense Lawyers Make Their Pleas At El Al Trial

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Defense counsel for three Palestinians on trial here for shooting up an Israeli airliner said today they expected to be acquitted because they regarded the attack as a legitimate act of war.

The lawyer told the court: "They were convinced that they had to fight for themselves, for their families, and for their homeland."

The three Palestinians—Mohammed Abu el-Helga, Ibrahim Tawfik Yousef, and Amena Dahbor—are charged with the willful killing of one of the pilots of the El Al Boeing-720B at Zurich airport last Feb. 18.

Since the trial began Nov. 27, the Arabs have refused to answer questions in court because they consider the political overtones of their action made it a case for the federal supreme court.

The lawyer for Mordechai Rachamim, the Israeli guard who killed one of the Arab terrorists during the attack, demanded acquittal for his client. He said the Israeli was "a courageous young man who acted like any brave, upright Swiss citizen would have done."

A Small Step Down Under For Entomology

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 16 (AP).—The world's oldest flea and the missing link in flea evolution has been discovered, according to Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

Edgar Riek, a CSIRO scientist who announced the find yesterday, said the flea, which scientists dubbed "Super Flea," probably lived 120 million years ago clinging in the fur of a prehistoric bandicoot (an insectivorous marsupial).

The fossilized flea was unearthed at Coonwarra, east of Melbourne, by a university student of entomology and proved that fleas evolved from something like mosquitoes, according to Mr. Riek.

Senate Votes Military Funds; Attack on ABM Beaten Back

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate last night approved a $69.3-billion appropriations bill to finance military spending during the current fiscal year. The vote was 85-4.

The House already had chopped $5.3 billion from Pentagon spending requests even before sending the money bill to the Senate; $637 million was trimmed out by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Earlier yesterday, the Senate, after a secret debate on American military involvement in the war in Laos, approved a prohibition against committing American ground combat troops to either Laos or Thailand.

The prohibition, approved by a 73-17 vote, was written into the defense appropriations bill.

Before passing the measure, the Senate rejected a new move to kill the administration's Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program by starving it of money.

A Republican, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, sought to strip President Nixon's ABM program of $800 million appropriated by the bill. Her move was defeated 49-36.

An amendment sponsored by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., cut $10 million from the $50 million requested for development and initial production of the MBT-70, a problem-plagued tank.

In a move that indicated a lack of confidence in the development of the multi-warhead Poseidon missile, the Senate accepted the Appropriations Committee's recommendation that only two Polaris submarines be converted to Poseidon launchers instead of the six planned this year by the Navy.

The action, if upheld in the House-Senate conference, would save $358 million in conversion costs this year.

Those voting against final passage of the appropriations bill were Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y., Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., Sen. Stephen M. Young, D., Ohio, and Sen. Lee Metcalf, D., Mont.

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United Press International.

LAST EDITION—A Saigon policeman looks into the building of the anti-Communist newspaper Chinh Luan after a bomb attack yesterday morning. Four printers were injured in the blast which destroyed most of the building. Communists are suspected of the attack.

Saigon Troops Kill 170 Reds; Thieu Approves U.S. Pullout

SAIGON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—South Vietnamese forces committed to assuming an "increasing share" of the war action have killed more than 170 Communist troops in a series of fights across the country, allied spokesmen said today.

The announcement followed a statement issued from the office of President Nguyen Van Thieu, saying that the withdrawal of 50,000 more U.S. troops, announced by President Nixon last night, was in line with the policy of the South Vietnamese government.

"This troop replacement . . . lies within the policy of the government of the Republic of Vietnam to gradually assume its increasing share of the responsibility to defend its country," the statement said.

Fighting took place all over the country yesterday, spokesmen said. In one action near My Lai, the site of the alleged massacre of hundreds of Vietnamese civilians by U.S. Army troops, government troops killed 16 guerrillas, they said.

Total government losses for the day were 14 dead and 56 wounded.

Ten-week Toll

Official figures showed that in the past ten weeks, 3,730 South Vietnamese troops have died in action compared with 919 Americans killed, reflecting the "Vietnamization" program.

The biggest fight yesterday saw South Vietnamese troops join forces with U.S. soldiers to kill 51 guerrillas in a 50-minute battle five miles from the Cambodian border along North Vietnamese infiltration routes.

Four Americans were killed and 18 wounded in the fight 86 miles north of Saigon. Government losses were described as light.

The U.S. command sent three waves of B-52 bombers on raids against the infiltration routes during the night, military spokesmen said.

Judge Says Calley Witnesses Violate Order to Keep Quiet

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 16 (Reuters).—An Army judge said today that the Justice Department should investigate four news organizations and three people for violating his order against prospective witnesses making public statements about the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese at My Lai.

The judge, Reid Kennedy, made the suggestion during a one-hour hearing attended by 1st Lt. William L. Calley, 26, who is charged with murdering at least 109 South Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968.

The news organizations were the Associated Press, the Houston (Texas) Chronicle, Time magazine, and the National Broadcasting Company.

Col. Kennedy said it was possible that interviews of prospective witnesses carried by the news organizations might have damaged Lt. Calley's chances of a fair trial.

$7,000 Offer

The prospective witnesses were Col. Anthony Broussard, of Fort Polk, La., who said Time magazine offered him $7,000 or an expensive sports car in exchange for an interview on the alleged massacre; Herbert Carter, now a civilian, who was interviewed by the Chronicle and whose story was distributed by the A.P., and David Haeberle, a former Army photographer who was interviewed on NBC television.

All the interviews took place after Col. Kennedy's Nov. 25 order against prospective witnesses discussing details of My Lai with anyone except defense and prosecution attorneys.

The judge agreed that there must be a balance between press coverage and a fair trial but added, "the latter must prevail."

He said: "I want this referred to the Justice Department for prosecution or possible prosecution."

The prosecution attorney, Capt. Aubrey Daniel, said he would make the request immediately to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Earlier, defense attorney George Latimer asked the judge to dismiss the charges on the grounds that the Army no longer had jurisdiction over Lt. Calley because he was accused on Sept. 5, only one day before he was to have been discharged.

The Army decided against discharging Lt. Calley from the service until a court-martial could be held. Mr. Latimer said this amounted to "involuntary servitude" and therefore violated Lt. Calley's constitutional rights.

Mr. Latimer also took strong exception to an inteview with Capt. Ernest Medina, Lt. Calley's commanding officer at My Lai. Col. Kennedy agreed that the interview was regrettable but added "I was remiss" in not specifically ordering Capt. Medina to refrain from public comment.

Mr. Latimer insisted that Lt. Calley could not receive a fair court-martial because of world-wide publicity. He entered as evidence issues of three mass-circulation magazines, Time, Life, and Newsweek.

He also told the court that he was disturbed by public comments made by government officials including President Nixon, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and others.

U.S. Withdrawing From Libyan Base At Junta's Order

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The United States confirmed today that it had begun withdrawal from Wheelus Air Force Base but denied that Israeli personnel were ever trained there.

Yesterday, Mr. Moammer el-Kadhafy, leader of Libya's ruling junta, demanded the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. forces from bases in the North African country.

U.S. Ambassador Joseph Palmer, who denied a Libyan charge that Israeli forces had received training at Wheelus, said that withdrawal from the base began Friday.

In Washington, State Department officials said that only equipment and materiel were being withdrawn. U.S. personnel were remaining at the base for the time being while negotiations over the installation continued with the Libyan government, the officials said.

Monnet Unit Asks '6' to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

attended by leading politicians from all the six Common Market countries, plus Britain, with the exception of the French Gaullists. British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart described the outcome as the "right mixture of high hopes and practical measures."

Mr. Monnet, in a press briefing after the conference, said the committee would meet again in six months to discuss concrete proposals for the future political organization of Europe. He did not rule out the revival of the so-called "Fouchet plan", which called for the establishment of a European political union complete with a council and parliament.

Waiting for U.S. to Get Tired

American Visitor Report Hanoi Calm, War-Harde

(Continued from Page 1)

example is the obviously friendly attitude toward American visitors and the absence of any anti-American campaign. No sign of hatred for Americans was encountered in a week in Hanoi and the surrounding countryside.

Instead, the North Vietnamese profess to make a distinction between the American people, who are considered basically good and sympathetic, and the Nixon administration, which is regarded as hostile and aggressive. "Even our children make this distinction," said Nguyen Van Long, an interpreter explaining why a group of school children all wanted to shake hands with a visting American.

Reds Blame Nixon

As for the North Vietnamese leaders, they believe that they have been conciliatory and that it is President Nixon, with his plan for "Vietnamization" of the war, who is prolonging the fighting.

This was the major point stressed by three members of the Politburo of the Lao Dong (Communist) party in a series of interviews, in which this reporter, who was traveling with the Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton, met with Premier Pham Van Dong, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and Le Duc Tho, political adviser to North Vietnam's delegation to the talks in Paris.

The North Vietnamese profess to find it difficult to understand the argument that, after such a large investment of men and money, the United States must at least have a face-saving way to withdraw or it will lose prestige.

"We have always wanted to end the war and have been conciliatory." Mr. Tho said at the interview in the ornate reception room of the Foreign Ministry's guest house. "For example, while we had insisted that all the bombing be stopped before we would enter negotiations, we agreed to go to Paris when Mr. Johnson had stopped only part of the bombing.

"But now Mr. Nixon wants to prolong the war. This can be seen from his plan for Vietnamization. He says he is going to withdraw only his combat troops and leave his support troops, aircraft, artillery and logistics to help the Saigon government. Even the combat troops will be withdrawn only step by step."

Two Points

The two most important points in the Liberation Front's plan, in the view of the three leaders, are the withdrawal of American troops and the formation of a provisional coalition government to replace the present government in Saigon.

They believe the plan to be conciliatory because it would allow anyone, "regardless of his past activities or political opinions," to take part in the coalition as long as he is in favor of peace, independence and neutrality for South Vietnam. It was made clear that no one who favors the continuing presence of American troops will be acceptable.

The three leaders emphasized that the program proposed by the National Liberation Front in Paris on May 8 is the only possible basis for a solution as far as they are concerned and that if the Americans withdraw, it would not be viewed as a defeat or humiliation for them. The example of the French withdrawal from Algeria was cited.

In answer to a question why the North Vietnamese government has refused to disclose the names of American prisoners, an official of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People replied that some names may be made public next week.

U.S. Woman Negotiating

He said that Mrs. Cora Weiss, of the Bronx, national cochairman of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, is in Hanoi negotiating for the disclosure of the names of 200 of the prisoners. Mrs. Weiss is expected to leave Hanoi next Friday.

After so many years of strife—the Vietnamese fought the Japanese during World War II and the French from 1946 to 1954—the people seem to have become inured to war and to have overcome its hardships by accepting them as facts of their daily existence.

"We have become accustomed to living with the war," said Dr. Ton That Tung, the graying director of the Vietnam-Germany Friendship Hospital.

Dr. Tung, who is an uncle of the last Vietnamese emperor, Bao Dai, and a corresponding member of the French Academy, added: "We eat rice, a little salt, a little fish, seldom any meat. We have done this for years already. If necessary we can always go back into the jungle and build houses out of bamboo."

Dr. Tung's hospital continued to perform operations during the bombing in specially constructed shelters. The staff of surgeons was tripled to about 50, and the hospital is now training 300 more doctors. They have been able to import valuable medical equipment and supplies from Soviet-bloc countries and even indirectly from the United States.

Price of War

At the same time, the war has clearly exacted a terrible price from North Vietnam. Most build-

...ings in Hanoi badly ne... coat of paint, few ho... more than one bare el... showing at night, and ... dents must draw their ... communal taps on the ...

There are no private ... very few motorcycles, ... sight in most Asian ... Hanoi moves by bicycle ... night the streets are ... crowds of silent bicycle...

The children who we... ed to the countryside ... bombing, have been br... to the capital.

It is difficult to jud... man cost of the war. ... the North Vietnamese ... mit that they have troo... in the South. Strangely ... disabled men of militar... missing an arm and ... were to be seen during ... North Vietnam.

Foreign observers n... that it is rare to se... soldiers in Hanoi. The... agree with the view of ... ican military that the ... trails through Laos and ... are largely a one-way ... that few of the 150,00... travel south every year ... back.

But there is no visib... of manpower, and there ... young men in Hanoi w... in uniform.

Perhaps most signi... people here do not see ... ure things in a materi...

"The Vietnamese are ... of an idea," an Eastern ... Communist official rem... gathering of the small ... community. "North Vi... state of mind. The ... don't care that the war ... them. They won't gi... idea of independence, a... that means driving out ... icans."

British E... Is Optimi...

(Continued from ...

last month "inconceiva... on his visit one year b...

His more optimistic ... now are not, howeve... inconsistent from those ... For it argued that t... possibility of reversing ... by changing the costly ... destroy" operations to ... and hold" strategy, ... gives credit to Gen. C... Abrams, the American ... for having made the ...

On pacification, he ...

"The most importa... saw in the villages a... this time was what I ... any villagers digging ... or around their hot... significance, he expl... that the peasants now ...

He said that the Vie... not so much being "... of the areas retaken b... Vietnamese, but that ... coming over in larger ...

"In those areas," ... used to be that the ... namese were doing th... Now they are sufferin... tions and the South ... are getting the recrui...

His forecast for ... peaceful country, three ... now, in which norma... be carried on witho... security threats and ... took into account Am... withdrawal on what ... is President Nixon's tir... said he agreed with ... however, that those ... would have to be carr... due regard to the pa... Vietnamese reinforcem...

But he also still b... the United States wo... continue, for a long ti... some presence in So... and certainly its de... mitment" to the coun...

WEATE...

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ANKARA	4	39
ATHENS	18	64
BEIRUT	17	63
BELGRADE	0	32
BERLIN	—6	21
BRUSSELS	1	34
BUDAPEST	—1	30
CAIRO	—	—
CASABLANCA	15	59
COPENHAGEN	—3	27
COSTA D' SOL	16	61
DUBLIN	4	39
EDINBURGH	4	39
FLORENCE	8	46
FRANKFURT	1	34
GENEVA	2	36
HELSINKI	—7	19
ISTANBUL	13	55
LAS PALMAS	16	61
LISBON	13	59
LONDON	4	39
MADRID	13	55
MILAN	6	39
MONTREAL	—5	23
MOSCOW	—14	7
MUNICH	1	34
NEW YORK	—1	30
NICE	14	57
OSLO	—3	27
PARIS	5	41
PRAGUE	0	32
ROME	7	45
SOFIA	4	39
STOCKHOLM	—2	28
TEL AVIV	17	63
TUNIS	15	59
VENICE	4	39
VIENNA	2	36
WARSAW	—4	25
WASHINGTON	6	43
ZURICH	0	32

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U.S. to Get Tired an Visitor Calm, War

...from Page 1...

...ongressmen ...plaud New ...allout Plan

... Some Feel Too ... Men Are Involved

...HINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI). ...dent Nixon's plans to pull ...more soldiers out of Vietnam ...rompted some war critics to ... withdrawal announced last ...should have been bigger. ...resident's supporters, how... ...ailed the move as evidence ...e Nixon peace timetable is ...edule.

...s Majority Leader Mike ...eld, D., Mont., said the new ...eduction is "still a further ... the right direction but I ... could be accelerated." Sen. ...illiam Fulbright, D., Ark., ..."I only wish it were 100,000 ... the war is undermining ...ntry."

Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y., ..."The President's announce... ...onfirms what I have said in ...t, that the timing of Ameri... ...thdrawal from Vietnam re... ...tragically at the mercy of ...e Hanoi and Saigon govern...

...main steadfast in my views ...l American troops should be ...wn by December, 1970," he

Ford's View

House Republican leader ...erald R. Ford of Michigan, ...e new cutback should con... ...even the most doubting of ...es" that Mr. Nixon's efforts ...namize the war are proving ...ful.

Charles H. Percy, R. Ill., ... the President's "firm ... to wind down American ...ation in that tragic ...s and to place combat re... ...dility where it belongs—in ...th Vietnamese themselves."

Robert Dole, R., Kan., said ...esident demonstrated that ...ll not be deterred from ...g the war to a conclu...

Sen. George Murphy, R., ...said: "Once again our Pres... ...has shown the American ...he intends to carry out his ... to bring an honorable and ...nclusion to the tragic and ...war in Vietnam."

Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., ...the withdrawals "a refresh... ...ange from the previous ad... ...ation." He said Mr. Nixon's ...mization program would ...est "if the timetable is ours ...t subject either to the pace ...ch South Vietnam can take ... to any offensive by North ...m."

... Poll Selects ...on Landing as ...gest '69 Story

...YORK, Dec. 16 (AP).— ...landing on the moon has ...oted the biggest news story ... by U.S. member subscribers ... Associated Press.

...Vietnam war story was rank... ...ond, and the third-place ...was Sen. Edward M. Ken... ...political troubles.

...th was the Supreme Court ...ersy involving the resigna... ...of Abe Fortas and the ...s refusal to name Judge ...t F. Haynsworth as his ...ment. Continuing student ... was ranked fifth.

... stories in the top ten were ...ne Camille, sixth; the Mid... ...isis, seventh; the death of ... President Dwight D. Eisen... ...eighth; the New York Mets' ... the World Series, ninth; ...e sentencing of assassins ...B. Sirhan and James Earl ...th.

Is it true ...hat they say ...ut Americans ... abroad?

...y say that travelling ...icans are sampling raki, ...nd ouzo. It's true. But ...em what their favorite ...at they serve most of ...ll find their answer ...urbon whiskey. Old ...-Dad Bourbon to be ... Next time enjoy—and ... your friends—Old ...-Dad, "The Head of the ...on Family." You don't ... to be in America to ...his famous American.



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distinctive American whiskey

Text of Nixon Speech

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Here is the text of President Nixon's address to the nation Monday night on Vietnam:

I HAVE asked for this television time tonight to give you a progress report on our plan to bring a just peace in Vietnam, which I described in my television address on November 3.

As you will recall, I said then that we were proceeding in our pursuit for peace on two fronts—a peace settlement through negotiation or, if that fails, ending the war through Vietnamization, a plan we have developed with the South Vietnamese for the complete withdrawal first of all U.S. combat ground forces and eventually other forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly, scheduled timetable.

I report with regret tonight that there has been no progress whatever on the negotiating front since November 3. The enemy still insists on a unilateral, precipitate withdrawal of American forces and on a political settlement which would mean the imposition of a Communist government on the people of South Vietnam against their will, and defeat and humiliation for the United States.

This we cannot and will not accept.

Typical of their attitude is their absolute refusal to talk about the fate of the American prisoners they hold and their refusal even to supply their names so as to ease the anguish of their loved ones in the United States. This cruel, indefensible action is a shocking demonstration of the inflexible attitude they have taken on all issues at the negotiating table in Paris.

U.S. to Continue to Negotiate

Despite their attitude, however, we shall continue to participate in the Paris talks and to seek a negotiated peace—one which is fair to North Vietnam, fair to the United States and, most important, fair to the people of South Vietnam. I have indicated that anything is negotiable except the right of the people of South Vietnam to determine their own fate.

As you know, Ambassador Lodge has had to leave his assignment in Paris because of personal reasons. I have designated Philip Habib, one of our most experienced foreign service officers who has been participating in the negotiations for over 18 months, as the acting head of our delegation with the personal rank of ambassador. He has been given full authority to discuss any proposal that will contribute to a just peace.

Let me turn now to the progress on our plan for Vietnamization and our troop withdrawal program.

When I announced the troop withdrawal program in June, I said that the rate of withdrawal would depend on three criteria—progress in the Paris negotiations, progress in the training of South Vietnamese forces and the level of enemy activity.

While there has been no progress on the negotiating front I have a much more favorable report to give to you tonight with regard to the training of South Vietnamese forces.

First let me tell you how I reached this conclusion. In making decisions, I believe a President should listen not only to those who tell him what he wants to hear but to those who tell him what he ought to hear. It is most important to get independent judgments from individuals who are expert on the factors to be considered but who are not directly involved in the operations themselves. This is particularly essential when the lives of American men are involved.

The Thompson Report

Several months ago I read a book by Sir Robert Thompson, a British expert who was one of the major architects of the victory over the Communist guerrillas who attempted to take over Malaya in the 1950s. In his book, which was published just as this administration took office, he was very pessimistic about the conduct of the war. He particularly noted the failure to prepare the South Vietnamese to take over the responsibilities of their own defense.

On October 17 I met with Mr. Thompson and asked him to go to Vietnam and give me a first-hand, candid and completely independent report on the situation there. After five weeks of intensive investigation he gave me his report on December 3.

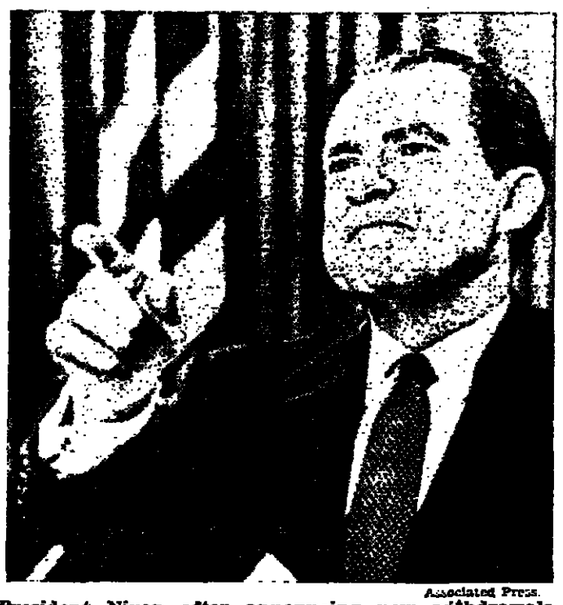
His full report, which makes several constructive recommendations, must remain confidential since it bears on the security of our men. But let me read to you from his summary of his findings.

"I was very impressed by the improvement in the military and political situation in Vietnam as compared with all previous visits and especially in the security situation, both in Saigon and the rural areas.

"A winning position in the sense of obtaining a just peace (whether negotiated or not) and of maintaining an independent, non-Communist South Vietnam has been achieved but we are not yet through. We are in a psychological period where the greatest need is confidence, where a steady application of the do-it-yourself concept with continuing U.S. support in the background will increase the confidence already shown by many South Vietnam leaders."

Mr. Thompson's report, which I would describe as cautiously optimistic, is in line with the reports I have received from other observers and from our own civilian and military leaders in Vietnam.

There is one disturbing new development, however, with regard to enemy activity. Enemy infiltration has increased substantially. It has not yet reached the point where our military leaders believe the enemy has developed the capability to mount a major offensive but we are watching the situation closely to see whether it could develop to that extent.


Associated Press.
President Nixon after announcing new withdrawals.

Taking all these developments into consideration, I am announcing tonight a reduction in our troop ceiling of 50,000 more U.S. troops by April 15 next year. This means that the ceiling which existed when I took office on January 20 has now been reduced by 115,500 men. This reduction has been made with approval of the government of South Vietnam, and in consultation with other nations which have combat troops in Vietnam.

There are some who believe that to continue our withdrawals at a time when enemy infiltration is increasing is a risk we should not take. However, I have consistently said that we must take risks for peace.

And in that connection, let me remind the leaders in Hanoi that if infiltration and the level of enemy activity increase while we are reducing our forces, they also will be running a risk. I repeat the statement I made in my speech on November 3.

"Hanoi could make no greater mistake than to assume that an increase in violence will be to its advantage. If I conclude that increased enemy action jeopardizes our remaining forces in Vietnam, I shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation."

This reduction in our forces is another orderly step in our plan for peace in Vietnam.

- It marks further progress toward turning over the defense of South Vietnam to the South Vietnamese.
- It is another clear sign of our readiness to bring an end to the war and to achieve a just peace.

Thanks His Supporters

Before concluding this report, I wish to express my appreciation to the great number of people from all over the nation who have indicated their support for our program for a just peace since my speech on November 3.

This support was particularly underlined by the action of the Congress in which a majority of both Democrats and Republicans voted overwhelmingly 334 to 55 for a resolution supporting the plan for peace which I announced on November 3.

The leaders in Hanoi have declared on a number of occasions that division in the United States would eventually bring them the victory they cannot win over our fighting men in Vietnam. This demonstration of support by the American people for our plan to bring a just peace dashed those hopes completely.

Hanoi should abandon its dream of military victory.

It is time for them to join us in serious negotiations.

There is nothing to be gained by delay.

If Hanoi is willing to talk seriously they will find us flexible and forthcoming.

I am glad that I was able to report tonight some progress in reaching our goal of a just peace in Vietnam. After five years of increasing the number of Americans in Vietnam, we are bringing men home.

Our casualties continue to be at the lowest rate in three years.

But I want you to know that, despite this progress, I shall not be satisfied until we achieve the goal we all want—an end to the war on a just and lasting basis.

This is the fifth Christmas when Americans will be fighting in a war far away from home.

I know that there is nothing the American people want more and nothing I want more than to see the day come when the Christmas message of "peace on earth, goodwill to men" will be not just an eloquent ideal but a reality for Americans and all others who cherish peace and freedom throughout the world.

Your continued support of our plan for peace will greatly strengthen our hopes that we can achieve that goal.

Pentagon, State Dept. at Odds On Chemical-Biological Arms

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Pentagon and the State Department are at loggerheads over whether President Nixon's decision last month on chemical-biological warfare included some of the most potent and practical elements in this area of America's arsenal—disease-producing toxins.

The quarrel has reached the point, according to informed sources, where Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security affairs, has ordered the Army to stop producing toxins until the National Security Council can clarify the President's decision.

In the meantime, however, State Department officials have made it clear in private conversations that if the Army is allowed to continue producing toxins, they feel the United States will lose both the practical and propaganda advantages it has reaped in the wake of the President's announcement.

On Nov. 25, Mr. Nixon renounced the first use by the United States of chemicals and the use of all biological agents.

He also ordered the destruction of existing stocks of germ weapons and the limitation of biological research to defensive measures.

'End Run'

A few experts in the chemical-biological area regard the Army's insistence on keeping its stockpile of toxins and on producing more as an "end run" to defeat the President's orders.

The more widely accepted interpretation, however, seems to be that Mr. Nixon's speech left the question of toxins up in the air and that the Army began to produce toxins again because it regarded them as chemicals. The President's decision did not restrict the production of chemical agents.

Toxins are the dead but poisonous by-products or end products of bacteria. Since they are not living, the Army—and many experts—do not consider them agents of biological warfare. On the other hand, the toxins of possible military value cannot be produced without producing bacteria.

What this means, the experts point out, is that the Army's biological-production facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas would have to be maintained to produce the germs that generate toxins.

A Pentagon spokesman confirmed at a news briefing last Friday that the Defense Department regarded toxins as chemical, not biological, agents.

An Army technical manual, "Military Biology and Biological Agents," lists some of the diseases that can be induced by toxins as botulism, diphtheria, gas gangrene, staphylococcus food poisoning, tetanus, plague, cholera and typhoid.

One important difference between a germ and a toxin is that the toxin does not multiply in the human body and it is not contagious—it cannot be transmitted from person to person.

The precise toxins that the Army is producing and stockpiling is secret. However, the technical manual singles out for separate treatment the botulinum toxin and the staphylococcus toxin.

The botulinum toxin produces botulism—an acute, usually fatal disease. The staphylococcus toxin produces a food poisoning usually characterized, according to the manual, by "severe nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, severe diarrhea and prostration."

UN Assembly Asks Halt In All Seabed Activity

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The General Assembly called on all countries to halt their activities on the seabed until an "international regime" is set up to supervise them.

The resolution, which is not binding, would apply to governments and private companies—including oil firms drilling beyond territorial limits.

Army Suspends Open Air Tests Of Nerve Gases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The U.S. Army has suspended the open-air testing of nerve gas and other chemicals at the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., announced today.

Rep. Reuss, chairman of a House government operation subcommittee which investigated open-air testing at the desert installation, said the Army also had promised to notify Congress before resuming any testing.

The Army's decision to suspend testing, Rep. Reuss said, was "evidence of a good-faith effort" to comply with recent legislation restricting testing of chemical and biological warfare weapons.

The conservation and natural resources subcommittee headed by Rep. Reuss had conducted hearings early this year on open-air testing of nerve gas that led to the death of more than 6,000 sheep in the Utah desert and recommended against further open-air testing.

Negro Activists in Chicago Modify White 'Curfew' Plan

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A loosely knit group of Negro activists drastically modified today its planned "curfew" for white persons in black neighborhoods and indicated that its talk of a "black curtain" was more of a warning than a "threat."

The Rev. C.T. Vivian, a civil rights activist who announced the 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. "curfew" yesterday effective immediately, said today that no one was ordering anyone to do anything.

Mr. Vivian modified the "curfew" after many black leaders—including spokesmen for organizations reportedly associated with his new United front for Black Community Organizations—criticized or openly disavowed the idea of a curfew against whites.

Four black aldermen submitted a resolution in City Council deploring the so-called "curfew." Alderman Claude Holman branded the Vivian proposal a "vicious doctrine" and said 80 percent of the black organizations listed as sponsors were paper organizations.

"It was more of a warning than a threat," Mr. Vivian said. "When we started talking about a curfew, whites immediately jumped to the conclusion that we meant planned violence."

Mr. Vivian's original announcement said: "Effective immediately a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew is established for all whites in the black community. No whites will be permitted to enter the black community for any reason during those hours and all whites inside the black community must leave by the 6 p.m. deadline."

James C. Murray, first assistant state's attorney, said his office "will do everything possible to prevent the implementation of any such apartheid philosophy."

U.S. Cancer Unit Spares Monkeys

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Two hundred and ninety research monkeys, destined for destruction because of fiscal constraints on the U.S. government's cancer-virus program, have been granted a reprieve.

A spokesman for the National Institutes of Health said that the monkeys were being shipped today to four of the NIH's seven regional primate research centers for use as breeders.

The monkeys, most of which are about five years old, were innoculated with material from human cancers shortly after birth. None developed cancer, the spokesman said. "In September, because of fiscal constraints, the National Cancer Institute ordered a cutback in the size of the monkey colony involved in its cancer-virus program," he said.

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Medical Care Of Wounded Draws Fire

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The nation's chief health officer during the Johnson administration charged yesterday that wounded Vietnam veterans are being deprived of needed medical care because of President Nixon's anti-inflation policies.

Dr. Philip Lee told a Senate subcommittee the government should be spending $340 million more a year to treat returning Vietnam veterans who are flooding the Veterans' Administration hospitals.

Instead, he said, the government tried to cut the VA medical-care budget by $70 million—but Congress restored half of it.

"The tragic fact is we are asking the veteran to pay in his health for the anti-inflationary policies that are followed by the administration. I think we are asking him to pay too high a price," said Dr Lee, who now is chancellor of the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco.

Later, a psychiatrist said shortages of doctors at VA hospitals means that "thousands and thousands" of shell-shocked Vietnam veterans walk around in "a chemical cocoon" because they are given high doses of drugs rather than psychiatric treatment.

This happens, Dr. Louis Jolyon West said, when there are more than 250 patients for each psychiatrist.

Brentwood Hospital at the Los Angeles VA center, he said, is 20 to 25 years behind current psychiatric trends.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., chairman of the subcommittee investigating the medical care of veterans, said the ratio of psychiatrists to mentally ill patients in VA hospitals across the country was one psychiatrist for every 535 patients.

U.S. Aide Says School Quality Is More Vital Than Integration

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Dec. 16 (WP).—The new regional director of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for eight Southern states said yesterday that improving the quality of black schools is more important than actual integration.

"The government doesn't say that there must be integration," said regional director Cary Hall. "Some courts have said it.

"The jury is still out," he declared, on the proposition "that in order for a black child to get a quality education, you must have a child with white skin sitting next to him."

He contended that "there's really no point in bussing" if schools within a district are of comparable quality. "You improve the school where it is," he added.

Mr. Hall made the remarks during a local television program. Later he amplified them in an interview.

One TV interviewer asked him whether his position didn't resemble the old "separate but equal" doctrine outlawed by the Supreme Court in 1954.

"Separate but equal," he replied, "meant in many areas you had a black and a white school within a few blocks of each other. That was a waste of resources."

He added that it was acceptable to have an all-black school "as long as you have a reasonable school district that is not gerrymandered."

Later in the day Mr. Hall said that he had been expressing "a personal opinion."

Mr. Hall, 51, from Macon, Ga., has been regional director for about a month. He replaced William J. Page, whose vigorous enforcement of school desegregation prompted Southern Republican leaders more than a year ago to call for his removal.

U.S. Jury Indicts 55 In U.S. Gambling Ring

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Fifty-five persons, including a reputed member of the Mafia, have been indicted by a federal grand jury on various criminal charges stemming from interstate gambling activities in New Jersey. Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced today.

Mr. Mitchell said that the two sealed indictments, returned yesterday in Newark federal court, included charges of conspiracy to violate racketeering and extortion laws. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that FBI agents had already begun rounding up some of the 55 in what he called "the largest series of federal gambling arrests ever conducted" in the area. He said that Samuel Rizzo de Cavalcante, who has been identified as a Cosa Nostra boss, was one of those charged in the indictments.

Morton to Stay As GOP Chairman, Nixon Announces

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—President Nixon announced personally today that, at his request, Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton of Maryland would remain as Republican national chairman, forsaking a possible Senate bid in 1970.

After Mr. Nixon spoke to newsmen, Mr. Morton plugged Rep. J. Glenn Beall jr., and C. Stanley Blair of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's staff as possible alternative Senate candidates to challenge the Democratic incumbent, Joseph D. Tydings.

Mr. Nixon said that his decision to ask Mr. Morton to remain at the helm of the national committee was "a very close one." But he described Mr. Morton as one of the most outstanding GOP chairmen in history and said that he was needed in the post because "he is presenting a positive picture of the Republican party across the nation."

Senate Unit Votes to Slow Desegregation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Southern senators seeking to slow federal school desegregation efforts won a thumping preliminary victory today.

By a vote of 13 to 8, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a slightly modified version of a House-passed provision aimed at blunting a strong federal desegregation weapon: The threat to cut off funds from schools.

Approved were proposals to stop the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from cutting off funds to school districts which refused to bus students, and to stipulate that districts could not be denied federal funds for using "freedom of choice" school assignment plans.

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., predicted the Senate would kill the controversial provisions in a floor vote late today or tomorrow.

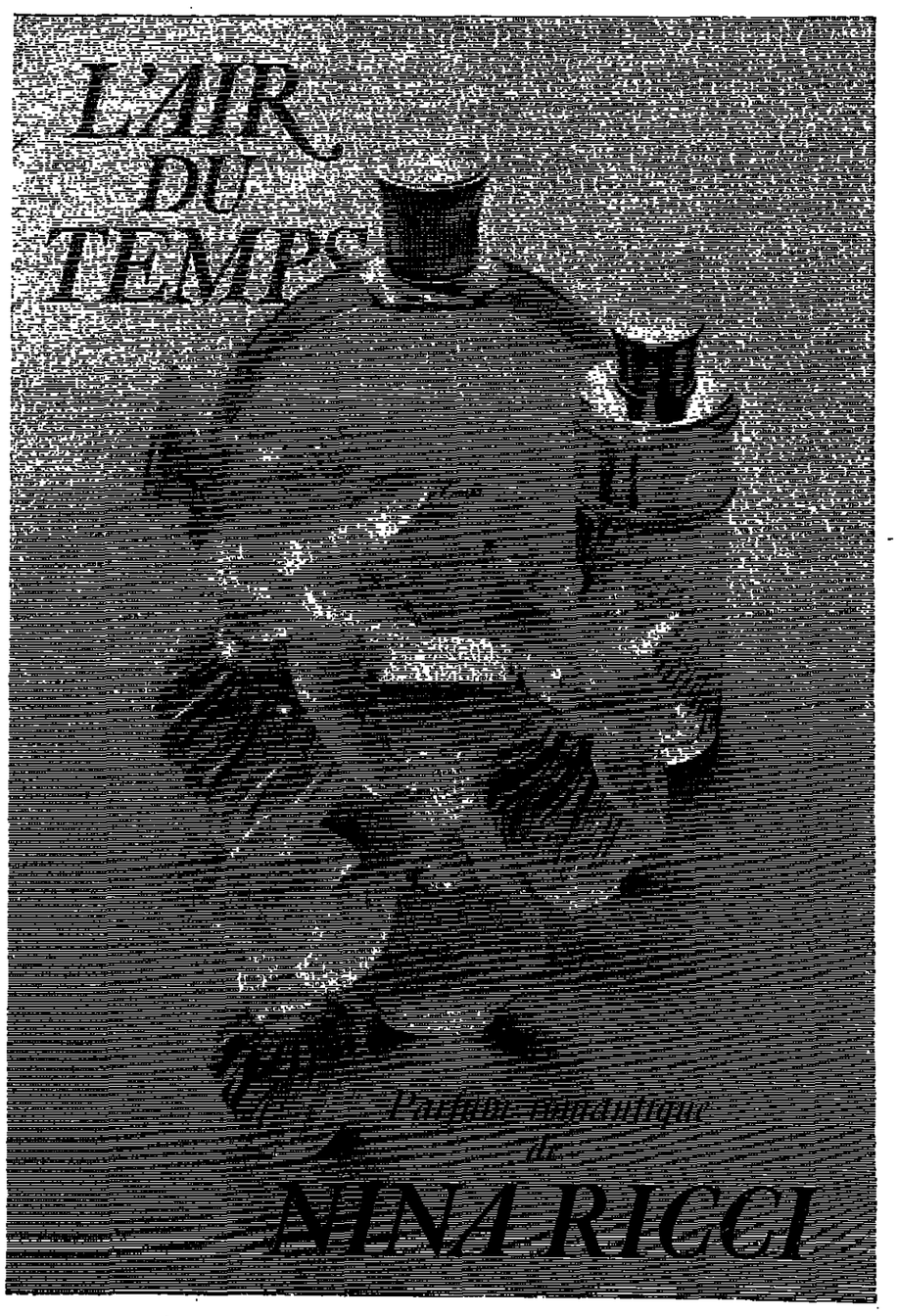
Despite the victory, some Southern strategists said privately the Southern senatorial group was in disarray on a "fallback" position in case the committee amendments were killed.

Today's vote followed Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black's order yesterday directing seven school districts in the South to desegregate by Feb. 1.

Justice Black's order, his second to Southern schools in three days, overruled the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which would have allowed postponement of desegregation until September. The Supreme Court ruled in October that school desegregation in the South must take place immediately.

125 Cars in Collisions

SANTA ANA, Calif., Dec. 16 (UPI).—More than 125 cars were involved in a series of rear-end collisions yesterday as blinding fog enveloped a 12-mile stretch of the Santa Ana Freeway. Police said the vehicles were damaged in three major pileups.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Escalation in Withdrawal

President Nixon's latest announcement of further troop withdrawals from Vietnam is a rebuke to those who condemned his policy as "tokenism." He has steadily increased the rate of extracting American troops: 25,000, 35,000 and now 50,000—which will make, by April 15, a total reduction in troop strength of 110,000, or roughly a fifth of all the United States forces in Vietnam when Mr. Nixon took office. Moreover, if the President had been seeking excuses to slow down the process he instituted last June, he could have found one in the increased infiltration rates from the North.

For those who might have doubted Mr. Nixon's purposes, therefore, it is now patent that he means to withdraw combat troops as rapidly as possible, and that, as he said on several occasions, he is willing to take some risks in order to do so. That this procedure has strengthened Mr. Nixon's position at home, the polls make obvious. That there is still suspicion of his intention in Congress, the Senate action banning the further use of American ground troops in Laos and Thailand makes equally clear. Nor is it likely that the convinced opponents of American policy in Southeast Asia (including the student protesters) will be mollified to any marked extent by the latest announcement. Nevertheless, on balance, it would seem that the President has won time for a test of his strategy—and the other side should not deceive itself on this score.

There are still a number of doubtful figures in the equation, to be sure. The President's plans, and the public acceptance of them, could be altered by some major offensive action on the part of the North Vietnamese, or by some notable breakdown in the ability of the South Vietnamese to take up their increasing responsibilities. Or the strategy of withdrawal could be accelerated by either tacit acceptance of it by Hanoi and the Viet Cong, or some real progress in Paris.

The North Vietnamese have, to some extent, painted themselves into a diplomatic corner by their confident assumption that American war-weariness and South Vietnamese military ineptitude would win them a complete victory. It might be difficult for them to make any open change in their preconditions for negotiation: unilateral American withdrawal and a complete change in the Saigon government. On the other hand, tacit acceptance of the "Vietnamization" of the war or an attempt to reverse it by some major new offensive both hold the risks of mounting costs in manpower that might only prolong the stalemate.

It is still in the interests of the Vietnamese people, North and South, that some political settlement be reached—and that would be the most expeditious way of removing the American presence from Southeast Asian soil. A positive note struck in Paris by the other side is one of the happiest holiday gifts the world can hope for.



'It's Getting So Bad I'd Almost Be Willing To Spend Some Money on Prevention.'

Washington-Moscow-Peking Triangle

A historic event in international affairs took place unnoted a few days ago. For the first time, diplomats were engaged simultaneously on all three legs of the crucial Washington - Moscow - Peking triangle: the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks made progress in Helsinki; the Sino-Soviet border talks went on in Peking (they were suspended Sunday apparently for mutual stock-taking); and Sino-American contacts resumed in Warsaw after a lag of almost two years.

Each set of these talks, of course, has its own origins, procedures, terms and prospects. From last week's diplomatic engagement *à trois*, it would be premature to conclude that the world has indeed moved from a period of confrontation to an era of negotiation. Nonetheless, the fact that the lines are open, or may be opening, between the three most important capitals in the world, each of which is deeply antagonistic to the other two, is impressive and positive too.

No less striking is the fact that all three sets of talks go to or toward fundamental issues. The Washington-Peking contacts are tentative and flimsy, yet they point at the same kind of quest for a live-and-let-live arrangement (in Russian, "coexistence") that presumably is being sought by Moscow-Washington and Moscow-Peking. When the diplomatic measures emanating from West Germany are thrown in, plus the various preparations Asia is making to anticipate the end of the Vietnam war, then it becomes clear that great change is in the air.

Of the Peking-Moscow-Washington triangle, the salient point is that when any two of them sit down, the pressure invariably mounts on the third to hop on the diplomatic carousel to protect its own interests. Every time Moscow or Peking so much as says a civil word—or more accurately, fails to say an uncivil word—to the United States, the other raises a cry of "collusion" or "encirclement." The same reflex shines through the American perception of a Sino-Soviet monolith or conspiracy.

Quite obviously, the best way out of this trap of habit and fear is for each country to be constantly in touch with the other two. "Signals" and gestures are either too imprecise or too provocative or both. Active diplomacy offers the best mechanism for sorting out competing interests and blending compatible ones and for preventing tensions from making things worse. That is the significance of the action of the Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle last week.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Greek Resistance

Considering the circumstances under which it occurred, Greece's exit from the Council of Europe is tantamount to a clearcut defeat for the Athens government. This must be evident even to the masses of people in Greece, who can see from newspaper reports that Foreign Minister Pipinelis burned his bridges to the council only when he saw that a large number of member states were already prepared to demand Greece's expulsion.

The Greeks are known for their extreme national touchiness. But they are also clever enough to realize that Europe's democratic governments have not condemned their country as such but only its anti-liberal military regime . . . The probable result of this moral condemnation will be to give new impetus to the Greek opposition movement. Some exiled leaders have openly stated that they intend to intensify the battle against the Athens dictatorship. Without the cooperation of the army, there is no question of toppling the junta at present. But an increase in resistance activities would undoubtedly multiply the difficulties with which the military regime is already faced.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

The representatives of the Greek opposition have managed to disassociate the majority of Council of Europe members from their American ally, which remains convinced that the military regime in Athens constitutes a factor of stability in the Eastern Mediterranean. In this matter, France adopted a much less clear attitude than that of its immediate neighbors on the Continent . . . It is above all to be regretted that the French government was practically the last one to make its final position known.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

The attitude adopted by the Council of Europe can have far-reaching indirect consequences if it makes the American government realize the responsibility it incurs by claiming to continue to support the Greek military regime whose fate in the last analysis depends on the choice that Washington will subsequently make between the observance of democratic principles and the care for its strategic interests.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Ominous Parallel

There can be no pretense over the crisis that now affects Italy. The weakness of the government finds all the parliamentary parties in a state of fission. Outside parliament small groups on the extreme right and left are growing—groups that generally reject the parliamentary system and look to achieve power by means other than the ballot box.

The obvious parallel to today's uneasiness is the period immediately after World War I . . . There was then the same weakness and vacillation of government; the same splitting up of parties making a firm coalition impossible; the same aggravation of strikes; the same signs of social disorder. And though the strength of anarchism in Italian political life is not as strong now as it was then, a readiness to resort to violence can very soon flower at a time of deep national malaise. The result after World War I was to transform Mussolini, a left-winger, into an extremist of the right.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 17, 1894

PARIS—M. Emile Zola returned to Paris yesterday morning from his tour in Italy. In a long interview with a representative of the Temps, M. Zola defends himself against the attacks which a number of papers have made on him in connection with his Italian trip. With regard to his not obtaining an audience of the Pope, M. Zola says he never actually asked for one. The eminent novelist said he had obtained a vast quantity of notes and an abundance of material to work with.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 17, 1919

NEW YORK—The most severe cold wave which has gripped New York for more than two years is now holding the city. The official thermometer is now at three degrees below zero. There is skating in all the city parks for the first time this year. That there is little unemployment at the present time will account for the fact that there will be little suffering on account of the cold wave. Officials of the Weather Bureau hold out no hope for warmer weather for the next few days.

Another Kind of 1984

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—"I have no doubt that this great Eastern Slav empire, created by Germans, Byzantines and Mongols, has entered the last decades of its existence. Just as the adoption of Christianity determined the date of the fall of the Roman Empire but did not save it from the inevitable end, so Marxist doctrine has delayed the break-up of the Russian Empire—the third Rome—but has been powerless to avert it."

The extraordinary thing about this gloomy forecast is that it is made by a Soviet citizen in Moscow—a young writer and journalist from the *samizdat* group of dissidents who, unafraid of Soviet bureaucracy, have developed a self-published underground of writing.

Andrei Amalrik is the 31-year-old author of an article called "Will the U.S.S.R. survive until 1984?" in the current issue of Survey, a Journal of Soviet and East European Studies. The article will appear in a book soon to be published in America and has obviously been sent out of Russia by unofficial means.

Exiled to Siberia

The author, a member of the small cultural opposition in the Soviet Union, has once been imprisoned for his audacity and once exiled to Siberia. According to Survey: "Now, in patient expectation of further imprisonment, he occupies himself growing cucumbers and tomatoes." Any reader of his article cannot doubt that Russia's toughly intolerant regime will not wait long before it again sends Amalrik to jail. For, using George Orwell's famous fictional date of 1984, he arrives at conclusions cataclysmic for Russia.

He begins by asserting that Soviet bureaucrats "once having gained power, possess a brilliant capacity for keeping it in their own hands but have no idea whatever of how to use it" and "regard any kind of new idea as an assault on their own rights." Although conceding that citizens now feel freer and more secure than in Stalin's day, Amalrik insists:

"The degree of freedom which we enjoy is still minimal as compared with that needed for a developed society." He reasons: "If, however, we consider the current 'liberalization' not as the regeneration but as the growing decrepitude of the regime, then the logical result will be its death, after which anarchy will follow."

War Predicted

His scenario is a horror story starting with war between Russia and China which he predicts "will start sometime between 1975 and 1980." In this conflict he assumes the Soviet Union will not dare unleash its enormous nuclear power to destroy the Chinese and, as a consequence, will become bogged down in massive and hopeless partisan-type campaigns.

"As soon as it becomes clear that the military conflict between the U.S.S.R. and China is assuming a protracted character," Amalrik forecasts disaster for his country. The Germans, seeing Russian forces switched into Asia, will reunite. This will encourage "desovietization" of East European lands.

"The 'desovietized' East European countries will dash round like bridleless steeds and, finding the U.S.S.R. powerless in Europe, will put forward territorial claims that have not been forgotten, though long hushed up: Poland to Lvov and Vilna, Germany to Kaliningrad (formerly Koenigsberg), Hungary to Transcarpathia, Romania to Bessarabia. It is not excluded that Finland too may possibly advance claims to Viborg and Pechenga" and Japan to "the Kurile Islands, at first, then to Sakhalin and later, if China gains successes, even to part of the Soviet Far East."

Amid this fury, Amalrik sees Moscow's "bureaucratic regime unable by its habitual half-measures simultaneously to wage a war, solve the economic difficulties and suppress or satisfy public discontent." It will consequently "lose control over the country and even contact with reality . . . power will pass into the hands of extremist groups and elements and the country will begin to disintegrate in an atmosphere of anarchy, violence and intense national hatred."

This is an unreal and most unlikely prospect but boldly set forth in Amalrik's provocative nightmare. The vital fact is that idealists exist in the U.S.S.R. who are brave enough to proclaim their shattering deception with the Communist dream, although aware they must suffer for it.

A new generation of revolutionists in revolutionary Russia worships truth as freedom and, as the post-Stalin regime is bitterly discovering, one cannot hope by rationing freedom to obscure truth. This is more important than Amalrik's morbid forecast.

Polish Contrasts

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WARSAW—In the carefully re-created Old Town section along the Vistula is a restaurant that serves only roast duck, which one can wash down with fair Hungarian wine. A few blocks away stands a massive slab with heroic bronze figures to mark the ill-fated uprising in the Jewish ghetto during World War II.

The winter snows add to the attraction of the Old Town and soften the lines of the monument. Elsewhere in Warsaw, almost entirely rebuilt, the snows cover the empty lots still remaining and the early darkness quickly hides the shrapnel marks one can still see on many a building a quarter century later.

In a charmingly candlelit cellar under one of the Old Town buildings, young men and women of Warsaw sip wine and smoke cigarettes endlessly as an organist plays. Across the city in a student club, perhaps a hundred couples dance, American style, to a band complete with the latest earsplitting electric guitars.

There are a few long-hairs, an occasional beard. The prizes are genuine American Levis, not the Western European imitations. Sex is not very public, but the government is beginning to manufacture the Pill and abortions are legal and many. And of course the Polish girls are beautiful. Their best clothes come from relatives in the United States or from the exchange stores, where clothes one gets from America can be sold on commission, or from the Flea Market across the river.

Exchange Rates

There is a multiplicity of legal exchange rates that are favorable for the tourist. On the street, you will be offered much more for dollars, but it is illegal.

Almost everyone is here: Russians and East Europeans in quantity, with German often the common language; earnest visiting British members of Parliament for a conference; a few American businessmen, and, of course, the Japanese, ever prowling for sales opportunities. Mitsui has an office in the Grand Hotel.

The Grand Hotel, one of those cold and sterile places, has the air of Vicki Baum's novel of ages ago. There must be intrigue; certainly there are overly blond prostitutes who each evening await customers while sitting at lobby tables. The fee is $20 and hard currency only, please.

Warsaw is basically gray, even more so than Moscow. But its store windows have something Moscow lacks: these superb but brittle Polish Christmas tree ornaments. And now they are beginning to sell Christmas trees in the streets. Catholicism here, under the guidance of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, is far to the right of Rome. The students are not communicants but the people of the countryside are. And in Poland, perhaps uniquely, the city folk feel the country people have a higher living standard. Communist party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka publicly denies it.

There are new apartments but housing is very short, and Mr. Gomulka has stated that the building industry is in "alarming" condition. Students tell of newlyweds who separate at night to sleep at their respective parents' homes.

Nowhere else in the East is the American impact even remotely as vast as in Poland. Uncounted millions have relatives in the United States. Thousands seek to emigrate or visit America. The moon landing brought American prestige to a new high. Thousands jammed in front of the U.S. Embassy to cheer and grab Apollo buttons. Apollo-11 was shown live on television at dawn.

Anti-Semitism

It has been 36 years since this reporter was in Poland. That was the year Hitler came to power in Berlin, and his swastikas already were flying in the free city of Danzig (now Gdansk), then under League of Nations administration.

In this country of 32 million, the size of New Mexico, an estimated six million were killed in World War II. Nearly all the Jews are gone, but anti-Semitism remains. Poland itself has been shoved westward, in a geographic sense, but it remains cemented in the East, politically.

This latter is the central fact of life. It accounts for a sense of malaise. Some say the student clubs, the rock music, the limited contacts with the West, are allowed as a means of letting off some steam harmlessly. At any rate, the student outburst last year did not catch fire. And trials of dissidents, including one group known as the Alpine Club which brought liberal literature from Alexander Dubcek's Czechoslovakia across the border, are said to be impending.

Alas, poor Poland, it is no wonder that few but those at the top yet take seriously the possibility of a change in East-West relations, which could ease the burden and improve the life here.

A Change of Heart On Tonkin Gulf

By Merlo J. Pusey

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Charles McC. Mathias's bid for repeal of the Tonkin Gulf resolution has found warm support in the Senate for two good reasons.

First, a substantial number of legislators would like to bind President Nixon to his present policy of withdrawing American troops from Vietnam as rapidly as feasible. The Mathias resolution would serve that purpose. Second, members of Congress are eager to wipe out the chagrin they feel from having abdicated their power in the Tonkin Gulf document.

Repeal of the Tonkin Gulf resolution even a year ago would have seemed unthinkable. Critics of that resolution, which cleared the way for large-scale war in Vietnam, were frequently reminded by the Johnson administration that they could ask Congress to repeal it. But this was only another way of saying they could bump their heads against a stone wall. Now the climate has changed. Probably a majority in Congress as well as in the country recognizes the Tonkin Gulf resolution as a blunder of the first magnitude.

The basic reason for that change of sentiment is the spreading disillusionment in regard to the war. The fact that the United States is having to pull back from South Vietnam after its vast expenditure of lives and money there is causing millions to ask how America got into the mess in the first place.

Bombing Reprisal

Members of Congress are well aware of the fact that President Johnson rushed the resolution to Capitol Hill after two encounters between American destroyers and North Vietnamese patrol boats in the Tonkin Gulf in August, 1964. Although the Americans involved suffered no injuries and the destroyers sustained no appreciable damage, the President ordered a severe bombing raid against North Vietnam by way of reprisal before seeking the support of Congress. His resolution was generally interpreted at the time as a bid for national unity designed to discourage Hanoi from further aggression against South Vietnam.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara went to Congress with reports of the Tonkin Gulf encounter that were at best half-truths and distorted interpretations. There was almost no attempt on the part of the congressional committees involved to elicit the facts or to consider the momentous step they were taking. Nor was there any meaningful debate on the floors of the House and Senate.

The exchanges which did take place seemed designed largely to reassure skeptical legislators who feared that they might be giving a green light for war. Former Sen. Daniel B. Brewster wanted to know whether there is anything in the resolution which would authorize or recommend or approve the sending of large American armies to Vietnam or in China.

Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee responded:

"There is nothing in the resolution, as I read it, that contemplates it. I agree with the statement that is the last thing we want to do. However, the language of the resolution would not prohibit it. It would authorize what the commander-in-chief feels is necessary."

It was widely assumed and expressly stated at the time that the President would go back to Congress if any need for direct large-scale participation in the war should arise.

Right to Last Word

When these soothing words matched against five years of war in Vietnam, escalated in accord with the President's discretion, many members of Congress conclude that they were duped and euchred out of their right to the last word in war-making and want at last to set the record straight.

Beyond that is an extra dividend in the Mathias resolution. It would also nullify the Formosa, Middle East and Cuba resolutions, acquiescing in the use of American forces abroad at the President's discretion. Likewise he would eliminate President Truman's authorization declaring a state of national emergency at the beginning of the Korean War in 1950. That Korean War was initiated and carried on for three years by the President without any authorization from Congress. When the current murmuring about this and other examples of presidential war-making was recently brought to Mr. Truman's attention by C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times, the gist of the former President's reply was: "Someone has to make decisions—and that someone is the President".

Well, there is a growing sentiment in Congress that the President will not again be allowed to commit the country to war without explicit decree. The great significance of the Mathias resolution is that it may give Congress precisely the formula it needs to cut out the evidence of its own abdications and to reject in advance the withdrawal from Vietnam it would approve the President's existing policy and, having thus drawn its blank check (the Tonkin Gulf), would put Congress on record for "accelerated withdrawal".

Letters

To Yevtushenko

Keep silent as if you were a Czech,
Close your lips tightly,
Light a candle to the dead
On the nights of burning bodies.
Great Dame Russia, wearing
hammer and sickle,
Dressed in a red crinoline,
Take care not to stumble over the
skeletons.
Old Globe
Look inside yourself—
How many crimes are you hiding
there?
As a sign of shame, let the flags
be lowered.
He who ordered the act is a
criminal,
A criminal has had many teachers.
Tanks are rolling down the street,
Be decent
And don't frighten the guests.
If you whisper, you may be an
enemy
And your children might not see
you again.
Having thrust your candle high,
You, Russia of conscience,
Use this light to tell the truth
to America,
That you have lied.
History, raise your candles higher,
The candles burning at the graves
Of all the revolution's children.
Turn gray with shame,
Yevtushenko,
Your leaders' heirlooms are
soaked in blood.
Light a silent candle,
Mother Russia,
The stains do not fade quickly.

M. W.

Geneva.

* * *

Comrade Yevtushenko's poem on My Lai moved me beyond description (Dec. 13). What will Yar" and this latest effort one is inclined to think t comrade-poet is specializ other nations' alleged or r talities.

Who knows, his next c be about the notorious Kat est, where the entire Polish corps was wiped out, by th order of the Soviet govern years ago.

JOSEPH

Antibes, France.

Exit Greece

Sweden was leading the navians in the offensive the Greeks to throw them the Council of Europe. It i the Viet Cong and harbors can deserters. Sweden in in the internal affairs of P patronizing the guerilleros gola; it is the only state in where an under secretary the hippies on the street onstrate against friendly It has become the mischie of Europe.

LEO WI

Lugano, Switzerland.

* * *

The Copenhagen newspa tiken, as reported in the Trib, puts it up to the States to "choose betwe Greek junta and its othe Should not somebody stand say "shut up" to these irre Scandinavian pharisees? going to fill the coming NATO? Denmark with known World War II reco bomb-ridden Italy?

ADRIAN ENFIEZIO

Lausanne, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Spain (air) ... Ptas	1050	2000	
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	103.50	195	
Switzerland ... Sw.Fr.	97.50	185	
Thailand (air) ... $	15.50	30	
Tunisia (air) ... $	15.00	30	
Turkey (air) ... $	17.50	35	
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...ris, Rabat to Trade Envoys, ...ur Years After Ben Barka

By James Goldsborough

..., Dec. 16.—France and ... agreed to exchange am... today, four years after ...sterious disappearance of ...n leftist leader Mehdi Ben ...d to their recall.

...rt announcement by the ... Palace confirmed what... Georges Pompidou hint... his address last night: The Moroccan rift is over.

...resumption of normal rela...ith Morocco is part of ...ir. Pompidou called last ...e "strengthening of French ... in the Mediterranean." ...nch have made much of ...esence in the past, and at his July press conference. Mr. Pompidou spoke of France's "considerable moral and cultural" ties with the Mediterranean Arab nations.

The French ambassador to Rabat was recalled on Jan. 23, 1966, three months after Mr. Ben Barka's disappearance. The Moroccans retaliated by recalling their ambassador.

The Ben Barka affair has never been adequately explained. What is known is that he was picked up by French agents while strolling in the Latin Quarter and never heard from again. Evidence indicated that the Frenchmen handed him over to Moroccan Interior Minister Mohammed Oufkir.

At the trial, a French policeman was sentenced to six years in prison and a counterespionage agent to eight years. Gen. Oufkir, who has never again set foot in France, was sentenced in absentia to life in prison.

It was former President Charles de Gaulle's anger over the Moroccans' involvement in the Ben Barka affair and King Hassan's refusal to send Gen. Oufkir for questioning and possible trial, that led to the recall of ambassadors. It was understood that while Gen. Oufkir continued as interior minister full relations could not be resumed.

Oufkir Still In

Several French newspapers said today that the resumption of normal relations is still predicated on the Moroccans' removal of Gen. Oufkir as interior minister, but this could not be confirmed. For the moment, he is still in office.

Despite the difficulties, the two nations did not sever all ties, and consular, economic and cultural services continued.

The new French ambassador will be Claude Lebel, 55, former director of African affairs at the Foreign Ministry. The Moroccan ambassador will be Abdessadek el-Glaoui, 45, present Ambassador to Bonn and the son of the former pasha of Marrakesh.

...afra Ready ... Negotiate ...ith Nigeria

...VA, Dec. 16 (UPI).— ...leader Gen. Odumegwu ... today agreed on direct ...negotiations with federal ... under the personal aus... of Emperor Haile Selassie ...opia.

...n London, a spokesman for ...erian high commissioner ...geria would refuse to at... peace talks in Addis Aba... ...ding clarification of the ...ship of the conference. ...spokesman said that clarifi... was being sought from the ... of the "mischievious" ...nt made by Gen. Ojukwu. ...minary talks were held up ... by the last-minute refusal ...Nigerian federal government ...nd pending the clarification.

Ojukwu's statement was read ...orning over the Biafran ...nd released by the Biafran ...s press division in Geneva.

Biafran leader confirmed ...e had been approached by ...r Selassie through a friend... ...ntry about a week ago on ...ssibility of peace talks be... Nigeria and Biafra at Addis ...

...fra has decided to attend the ...n good faith and in the ... belief that at least a basis ...en laid for a realistic ap... to the current tragedy," ...Ojukwu said.

...ordingly our delegation has ...r Ethiopia, and will be ...t at the talks due to open ...orning.

... delegates are attending the ...with a mandate to ensure ...hey succeed."

Ojukwu said that accord... Emperor Selassie Nigeria ...reed to enter into talks with... ...conditions, which was what ... had been advocating.

... said that while welcoming ...als for talks, Biafra wanted ...surance that such talks would ...be without preconditions and ...hey would not be held under ...uspices of the Organization ...ican Unity. Emperor Selassie ...irman of the OAU consulta... ...committee on Nigeria.

...isak Supporter ...its as Head of ...rty in Prague

...GUE, Dec. 16 (Reuters).— ...irst secretary of the Com... party organization in ... resigned today, dealing a ... to national party leader ... Husak in his power struggle ...ultraconservative forces.

...ch Matejka, elected in a ...of liberals in the Prague city ...tee only last June, gave up ...t to Antonin Kapek, a hard... ...d presently an official of the ... dealing with party affairs ... Czech province.

... leadership of the Prague ...tee is one of the most in... ...l positions in the party. ... Matejka was regarded in ...rcles as "Husak's man" and ...signation diminishes the ...hief's regional support be... ...e January meeting of the ... Committee.

...ie as Freighter Sinks

...ONNE, France, Dec. 16 ...—The captain and five crew ...ers of the 8,000-ton ...anian freighter Romulus ...hen the vessel struck sub... ...rocks and sank in the Bay ...ay last night, port officials ...firmed today. The remain... ...members of the all-Italian ...ere rescued.

...usted Panama Strongman ...eturns Home and to Power

...MA CITY, Dec. 16 (Reu... Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos ...d to power here today to ...short-lived coup engineered ...top National Guard officers ...e was out of the country ...ay.

Torrijos returned to this ... American republic early ...rallied support of loyal Na... Guard officers, secured the ...eadquarters in Panama City ...t the leaders of yesterday's ...ol. Ramiro Silvera and Col. ... Sanjur, in jail.

...anamanian strongman, who ...laced as head of the Na... Guard yesterday while he ... Mexico City, announced he ...travel by motorcade from ... the republic's third largest ... the capital later today.

... capture of the National ... headquarters followed brief ...avy clashes between pro... ...s forces and those support... ing the coup. There was shooting, and clouds of tear gas hung in the air.

Gen. Torrijos arrived in David at 2 a.m. today by chartered air taxi from Guatemala. The plane made a stop in El Salvador, where it picked up Col. Rodrigo Garcia, a member of the general staff.

Earlier this year, Gen. Torrijos assumed power when he deposed Col. Zoric Martinez and four other senior officers who had helped him overthrow President Arturo Arias. President Arias had been deposed 11 days after taking office Oct. 11 last year.

Panama has been without political parties since Gen. Torrijos's junta dissolved them in February.

At the time, the general promised elections would be held in 1970, after which the junta would "retire to barracks." Last month, he restored freedom of expression, assembly and of the press, suspended when President Arias was deposed.



United Press International.

POSSIBLE EVIDENCE—A film clip by Los Angeles television newsreel cameraman King Baggot, who said he found what may be the clothing worn by the murderers in the Tate killings. The clip shows three black T-shirts and a pair of blue jeans stained with what appears to be blood. The clothing was found near the estate rented by Sharon Tate. Police refused to confirm or deny that the clothing had been used by the killers.

Susan Atkins Pleads Not Guilty In Tate Case

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Susan Denise Atkins, 21, today pleaded not guilty to murdering film star Sharon Tate and six other people and was ordered to stand trial Feb. 9.

Three others held in connection with the killings at Miss Tate's Hollywood Hills mansion last August are to appear in court Monday to enter their pleas. They include Charles Manson, 35, leader of the group known as the "Manson family."

Miss Atkins has also been accused of murdering wealthy supermarket owner Leno LaBianca and his wife the night following the Tate killings.

Egypt Used Torture, Israel Tells Red Cross

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Israeli authorities complained formally yesterday to the International Red Cross over the alleged Egyptian torture of two captured pilots.

The pilots, Maj. Nissim Ashkenazi and Capt. Giora Rom, were shot down over Egyptian territory a few months ago and returned as part of a larger exchange over a week ago.

According to the Israeli complaint, the pilots were beaten as part of an extended interrogation and were kept in detention cells without medical treatment although injured. Each was transferred to a hospital just before the initial visits by Red Cross representatives.

Flu Bug Hits Britain and W. Germany

LONDON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Fortified with hot lemonade and aspirin, flu-struck British parliamentarians left their sickbeds today for an important House of Commons vote on capital punishment.

Health Minister Richard Crossman said he was too sick to even talk about the Asian-flu epidemic sweeping London and its environs.

British health officials said the outbreak constituted an epidemic around London and issued a "yellow alert" to hospitals, banning admission of non-critical patients. Outbreaks also were reported in the Midlands and the northeast of England.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt became a flu victim along with millions of his countrymen.

Rhineland Stricken

Worst affected area in West Germany is the province of Rhineland Palatinate, where some 50 percent of the 4 million population is ill with the mystery virus. The epidemic was spreading from the south, where it was widespread in Munich and Nuremberg and expected to persist until February.

Many Italians were still suffering from the flu, which hit at least 25 percent of the population.

In Yugoslavia, health officials attributed more than 30 deaths to the virus, which also drifted into Denmark and Norway today, laying low 10 to 20 percent of the working force.

However, the flu was on the wane in France, previously a center of the outbreak, although 60 percent of the population in some areas still is suffering after-effects of the disease.

Scientist Proposes A-Blast On the Dark Side of the Moon

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP).—A National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientist announced yesterday that he will propose a nuclear explosion on the dark side of the moon which could "say a great deal about the moon to the very core."

Gary V. Latham of Columbia University, principal investigator of seismic experiments for the NASA Apollo missions, told the American Geophysical Union that he thought his proposal reasonable.

"I intend to propose to the American Academy of Sciences that it consider seriously the possibility of detonation of a nuclear device on the far side of the moon," Mr. Latham said.

A buzz went through the audience of several hundred scientists, but they laughed when he added: "This would, of course, meet some political snags."

Fears of Contamination

However, "the worry that we might destroy breeding grounds is no longer so compelling," he said, since no life was found on the first Apollo missions. Many biologists, he conceded, might feel that samples from two areas of the moon were not enough evidence to rule out fears of contamination.

Mr. Latham said the blast might be on the order of "perhaps a kiloton, several kilotons, a small-energy release." A kiloton is the equivalent of the explosive force of 1,000 tons of TNT.

He said that if his proposal is accepted, the nuclear explosion would take place after the Apollo-15 mission a year from now.

The blast, Mr. Latham said, "would produce potentially enough data to say a great deal about the moon to the very core." Seismic evidence so far suggests that the material of which the moon is made is not uniform throughout.

Austrian Parliament Accepts Tyrol Pact

VIENNA, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Austrian parliament today accepted a package deal with Italy aimed at ending the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) dispute.

The deal—hammered out in Copenhagen by the foreign ministers of the two countries—grants increased self-government and guaranteed rights for the German-speaking citizens of Alto Adige, which is a north Italian province bordering on Austria. The Italian parliament accepted the settlement earlier.

Theodore Pratt Dies; Florida Novelist, 68

DELRAY BEACH, Fla., Dec. 16 (UPI).—Novelist Theodore Pratt, author of "The Barefoot Mailman" and 33 other books, died yesterday apparently of a heart attack. He was 68.

His best-known book was based on the men who carried mail along the beach from Palm Beach to Miami in the 1880s. Six of his books were made into movies.

California Gov. Ronald Reagan starred in "Juke Girl," a movie written mainly by Mr. Pratt in the 1940s.

Mr. Pratt grew up in New York, but most of his writing career was spent in Florida. He did not appreciate Florida's development and said once "Florida was at its best when the Indians had it."

3 Brinks Robbers Granted Parole

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Massachusetts State Parole Board voted yesterday to parole Adolph Maffie, Michael V. Geagun and James L. Faherty, who have been in jail since 1956 when they were convicted for their part in the $1.2 million Brinks robbery in 1950.

Maffie, 57; Faherty, 57, and Geagan, 60, will be released next Monday from the Suffolk Co. House of Correction, where they have been serving two-year terms for conspiracy.

The life sentences the three received for participating in the robbery were commuted in January of this year.

Seven of the men who were convicted of the robbery survive. The only one now free is Joseph J. "Specs" O'Keefe, 59, who said his partners cheated him out of his share of the loot and testified for the prosecution at the trial. O'Keefe served several years in jail.

Mitchell Says Wife, Martha, Gets Most Mail at Justice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said at a party last night that "the Justice Department mail is overwhelmingly for my wife these days. Everybody writes to her.

"I used to get a lot of requests for speeches, too. Not any more. They all want my wife."

Mrs. Mitchell's controversial statements on television and to the press have caused a sensation, notably when she called peace demonstrators "liberal Communists."

Martha Mitchell, who has been variously reported as under "house arrest" and "gag rule" by her husband, was beaming.

"Gag Martha?" said Mr. Mitchell. "That would be impossible."

As for the furore over her outspokenness, Mrs. Mitchell has enjoyed it.

"I always try to create a little fun wherever I go," she said.

516 Arab Homes Demolished Since War, Dayan Discloses

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that Israeli occupation authorities had demolished 516 dwellings since the 1967 war as administrative punishment.

The figure, long withheld by Israeli authorities, was presented in the Knesset, or parliament, in reply to a member's question.

Arab leaders have said that more than 7,500 dwellings have been destroyed since the six-day war as punishment for suspected crimes.

The houses are blown up when the military government feels it has reason to believe that the occupant was a terrorist, aided a terrorist or cooperated with him by withholding information.

The action is defended by the Israelis as having been practiced by British authorities during the Palestine mandate and as an effective means of controlling terrorism.

It has become the basis for the most intense hatred of Israeli authority in the occupied areas. The punishment is meted out without trial or hearing. Arabs who proclaim their innocence are advised to take the matter to court.

Gen. Dayan said he was the final arbiter of whose house was to be destroyed and that he acted on the advice of military government authorities. He said he believed it continued to have a deterrent effect.

Gen. Dayan, newly sworn in as part of the post-war national unity government, said 265 of the demolished houses had been in the West Bank and 227 in the Gaza Strip. Another 24 houses were listed for East Jerusalem.

Fourteen of the 24 were listed as "closed up," a recent innovation in which doors and windows are bricked up either to avoid destroying nearby houses or to sidestep difficult political problems.

Premier Golda Meir, in her state of the nation address yesterday, indicated that the policy of demolition would be maintained. She said that Israeli authorities had always been able to distinguish between peaceful citizens and "members of the terrorist organizations and their abettors."

"No change has occurred or will occur in this policy of ours." The reference was to a dispute that recently developed over the policy of what Gen. Dayan called "area" or "neighborhood" punishment. The practice involved punishing those living near a terrorist act who were presumed to have known what was happening but who refused to come forward with information.

Israeli Toll Claim

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Egypt claimed today Israel had lost more than 100 men killed and injured in fighting across the Suez Canal during the past 24 hours—the biggest one-day casualty toll claim since the 1967 Middle East war.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials denied the claim.

Pravda Assails Tokyo Regime For Ties to U.S.

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, in a harshly worded editorial in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, accused Japan today of forming an "openly aggressive" military alliance with the United States that directly affected the security of the Soviet Far East.

The Pravda attack was the strongest anti-Japanese statement to appear in the Soviet press in several years. In recent weeks Soviet commentaries have been critical of the government of Premier Eisaku Sato, but have balanced their criticism with calls for closer relations with Japan. Today, Pravda barely mentioned Soviet-Japanese friendship.

The prime target of the attack was the agreements reached by Mr. Sato and President Nixon during talks in Washington last month. But the editorial also castigated Japanese demands for the return of a number of islands north of Japan that the Soviet Union has held since the end of World War II.

Western analysts said the attack was related, at least in part, to the Dec. 27 elections for the Japanese House of Representatives.



UPI.

Christian W. Hayden

Sterling Hayden's Son Sentenced As Draft Resister

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (WP).—Draft resister Christian Hayden, 21, son of actor Sterling Hayden, was sentenced to 42 months in prison yesterday for violating Selective Service laws.

U.S. District Judge Manuel Real pronounced sentence, then stayed its execution until tomorrow to give Mr. Hayden time to get a lawyer and file an appeal. The bearded young man had acted as his own attorney.

Before sentence was pronounced, Mr. Hayden asked and received permission to read a prepared statement. It said, in part, "during the last eight year I have looked around and seen a world filled with agony and have sensed the pain and suffering of so many people . . .

"The pain must stop, and I feel I must do all I can to see that it does . . . "I would rather spend the rest of my days in jail than make a butchery of my conscience."

Tobacco Firm Ruled Not Liable In Smoker's Death

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16 (UPI).—A federal court jury has ruled that the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co. is not to blame for the death of a man with a nervous condition who smoked for 30 years.

Mrs. Geraldine Thayer of Carson City, Mich., had contended in a $750,000 suit that her husband, Leslie, 49, died in 1966 of lung cancer as a result of smoking a brand of cigarettes produced by Liggett and Myers.

LBJ Disavows Brother's Story Slurring Italians and Little Rhody

WARREN, R. I., Dec. 16 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson has written to a housewife here denying a remark about Rhode Island and its Sen. John O. Pastore, attributed to Mr. Johnson by his brother in a Look magazine article.

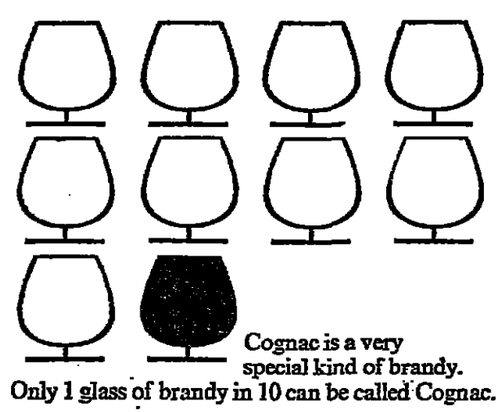
Sam Houston Johnson reported in the article that he had suggested Sen. Pastore as a running mate for President Johnson in the 1964 presidential election. President Johnson was quoted as snapping back: "How could an Italian from a dinky state like Rhode Island possibly help me?"

Mrs. James R. McCanna said she wrote the former president at his Texas ranch, saying she was distressed by the remark. She said she received a two-page reply.

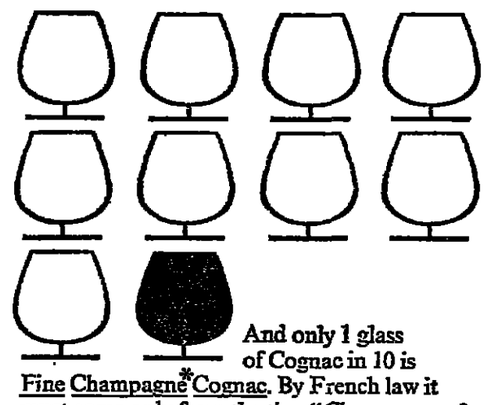
Mr. Johnson's Texas office said he had written Mrs. McCanna in part: "I want you to know that I was just as distressed as you to read the Sam Houston Johnson article as edited by Enrique "Hank" Lopez in Look magazine. I apologize to you for this unfortunate—and untrue—story."

The former President's office further quoted his letter as saying: "As sorry as I am over the untrue references to Senator Pastore and to the state of Rhode Island, I am shocked at the false implications that I would reflect on any American of Italian descent.

"They have been among my most loyal friends through my 40 years of public life."

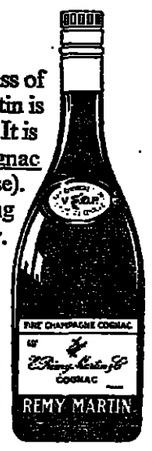


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Opera in France

A Contemporary for Lyons; Two Standards for Paris

By David Stevens

LYONS.—In choosing Claude Prey's "Jonas" as the second novelty of a still young season, Louis Erlo and the Lyons Opéra took a chance in giving the first stage performance of an "opera-oratorio" that seems more suitable for the ear than for the eye.

Prey, a 44-year-old French composer who has won considerable attention with his works for lyric theater, composed "Jonas" in 1963 and it has been performed on radio, probably a better medium for the multiple literary references and elusive plays on words that fill the composer's own libretto.

The action proceeds on three levels. Jonas is a poet and conscientious objector who is staging a hunger strike in his prison cell: at the same time he relates the events of a peace march that landed him there, and finally he identifies himself symbolically with a former occupant of his cell, an executed wartime resistance member. The references to the biblical Jonah proliferate—the "whale" being variously the prison, the maternal bonds, or the ivory tower of the "nonengaged" artist.

All this and more packed into 45 minutes makes heavy going, and that it comes across even in a general way owes a lot to Prey's tightly packed and often dramatic score (for 33 instruments without violins). But it owes no less to Erlo's striking stage images—especially the chorus of shadowy prisoners piled up in scaffolded cells—and the valiant performance of the American tenor Nolan Van Way in the title role, which kept him rooted to center stage the entire time while making extreme demands on his vocal and histrionic resources.

The double-bill was filled out by a delicious production of Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," mounted in a rich red decor by Jacques Rapp, in which countless fantastic timepieces ticked away, and conducted with clocklike precision by Theodor Guschlbauer, who was no less exigent than for "Jonas."

* * *

PARIS.—The Opéra Comique, in refurbishing the eternal twins of *verismo*—"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci"—for its first major effort of the season, had the idea of entrusting the staging to two of the company's leading singers. The result was that the imprint of the directorial hand was all over the place last Saturday.

Xavier Depraz, charged with restudying "Pag," took Leoncavallo's play within a play one step further in the prologue by having Jean-Pierre Laffage come out in street clothes and costume himself as Tonio while he sang—a complicated business that the baritone carried off well while giving a workmanlike account of the famous aria. After this rather contrived start, however, the staging settled down to a clear and uncomplicated account of the familiar story. Albert Lance was an expert Canio, although rather thin of voice for the opening night, and he was ably seconded by Christiane Stutzmann as Nedda. Yves Bisson as a very credible Silvio and Robert Andreozzi as Beppe. Raymond Deshays's sets were appropriately realistic and functional.

Jean-Christophe Benoit's ministrations in behalf of "Cav" were less successful, mainly because he underlined points already unsubtly made by Mascagni or introduced bits of stage business that were even contradictory. He had the help of a vibrant Turridu from Georges Liccioni and a rich-voiced Santuzza from Lyne Dourian—who allowed herself to be hurled to the floor by the tenor with rather more enthusiasm than is usually encountered in opera houses. Nicole Menut was seductive in voice and presence as Lola.

Pierre Dervaux was the rather permissive conductor for the evening, and the audience—it is only fair to say—enjoyed itself immensely.



Nolan Van Way in title role of "Jonas" at Lyons Opera.

Paris Theater:

Senegalese Troupe in 'Macbeth'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 16.—"Macbeth" is superstitiously held to be an impossible play—one that inevitably courts failure. Many actors are in such awe of the title role that mere mention of it gives them the same sort of heebie-jeebies they get when someone whistles in their dressing room.

It is salutary to have the air cleared of such ignorant nonsense and the Théâtre National Daniel-Sorano of Dakar performs this service with its direct, honest production of the Shakespeare tragedy at the Théâtre de France. What "Macbeth" requires, as this venture proves, is an able director and a talented actor. It has both in its current resurrection which, defying augury, is a hit.

Raymond Hermantier, the producer, has shifted the play's scene from ancient Scotland to the African forest and the Thane of Cawdor is now an over-ambitious jungle warrior, and his lady a feline fury of the primitive woodlands. American play-goers will recall the Orson Welles production with a Negro company at a WPA theater in Harlem which similarly moved the site of the tragedy from the rocky Highlands to an "Emperor Jones" jungle and in like manner transformed the witches of the blasted heath into voodoo sorceresses. But whereas the Welles version transpired against a background of Haitian greenery, the Senegalese adaptation has the stark, primeval forest as its setting. The tone of the decor and costuming is relatively subdued and, though tribal dances and masks lend an exotic flavor, the accent is always on the play itself.

As Macbeth, Doura Mane has commanding presence and an eloquent voice. The schizophrenic elements of the role, which set so many *cabotins* atremble, demand, it is true, an interpreter of multiple expressive qualities, an actor who can suggest the strong man torn with inner misgivings. Mane succeeds at this feat admirably, revealing the tumult and disorder of the tyrant's mind beneath his imposing exterior. The tragedy of "Macbeth" is the defeat of a man who would be superhuman, the classic theme of most great tragedy.

Line Senghor's Lady Macbeth is scarcely a foil for such a magnificent performance. She is of engaging appearance, flapper minx rather than mighty matron plotting murder, and, lacking the needed high notes of emotionalism, plays in a minor and somewhat monotonous key.

The text employed is the French translation made by Maurice Maeterlinck in the Nineties with a few changes of names of people and places.

The Théâtre National Daniel-Sorano will present two other productions at the Théâtre de France during its engagement here. The first of these is "L'Os de Mor Lam," a comedy of manners based on popular Senegalese folk tales. The second will be "L'Exil d'Albouri" by Cheikh N'Dao, the tragedy of an African king who went into exile rather than submit to French colonial rule.

Music in England

A Look at Sousa; Ormandy and Critics

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The British Broadcasting Corporation could hardly have offered Americans living within viewing range a Christmas present either more surprising or more pleasant than the BBC-2 TV documentary on the life, times and accomplishments of John Philip Sousa, broadcast on Sunday evening.

I have two vivid memories of Sousa. One is of a concert by him and his band at the Philadelphia Academy of Music shortly before his death in 1932. The concert closed, of course, with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and as the climax of an irresistible performance seven trombonists strode from the wings, lined up in front of the band and let go on the last refrain. I have heard nothing like it before or since.

My second memory is of a concert by the National Symphony Orchestra here a couple of years ago. This, too, closed with "The Stars and Stripes Forever." It wasn't played as Sousa and his men had played it, but it was made memorable for me by the sudden realization that this march had been by far the best piece of music in a program which had included more prestigious American music.

Well, Americans have commonly been behind Europeans and even the British in recognizing the artistic stature of their own most popular music. The first to discern in jazz something more than a vulgar fashion were Robert Goffin, a Belgian, Hugues Panassié, a Frenchman, and Constant Lambert, an Englishman. The finest book on the blues is to this day the work of Paul Oliver, an English architect. About this time last year the cast of the black and white minstrel show dedicated a BBC-TV broadcast to the songs of Irving Berlin. And so it seems to be with Sousa.

More Than Marches

He is honored in America, a bit patronizingly, I fear, as "the march king." He was that, all right, but he was a lot more, too—the composer of a dozen operettas and many songs, the author of three novels, a champion trap shooter and horseman and a supreme showman. But even if one thinks of him only as band leader and composer of marches, the title "march king" does not convey how original and how distinctive his marches were—and still are.

A thought that kept recurring to me as I listened to these marches played by the Detroit Concert Band was how much Sousa resembles Duke Ellington (a fellow Washingtonian) as a genius of instrumentation. He had a feeling for the voicing of brass and reeds that foreshadowed the jazz band as it began to emerge just about the time of his death. And there was a swinging character to his rhythms that also suggests jazz. One tends to forget that New Orleans jazz originated in a marching band.

One shouldn't, of course. And an inspiring reminder is the sound of the band parading from the Wellington barracks to Buckingham Palace for the changing of the guard to the tune and rhythm of "The Saints Go Marching In!"

And, of course, the band plays Sousa, too!

* * *

Eugene Ormandy has been with us for a pair of concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, not with his "Fabulous Philadelphians," but with the London Symphony Orchestra, which, if not quite fabulous, is still one of the world's finest orchestras. Indeed, what they and Ormandy accomplished, given rather less than a reasonable minimum of rehearsal time, was fabulous in terms of sheer virtuosity and musicianship of the highest professional order.

Both concerts drew full and enthusiastic houses—and mixed notices. During the intermission of the first concert a knowledgeable English friend projected for me the next c critical reaction. We had h the "Leonore" No. 3 and Brahms No. 2, with Debu "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" Respighi's "Pines of Ro still to come. The critics said, would find the over a bit glossy, the symphon bit streamlined, the Deb very fine and the Respigi triumph of conductorial orchestral brilliance, the l not offered as quite a co ment.

He proved to be dead r I would have been more a ished at his prescience, ever had I not, when he b his projection, quickly mu mental projection of my and come to precisely the conclusion. Unbeknownst t Sir Neville Cardus, at 80 dean of British music cr was ruminating in a sir vein upon the predictable titudes of his younger leagues, although he was concerned with how they r react to the choice of prog

"It was," he wrote in Guardian, "of the familia der which no self-respec contemporary music cr would seriously attend; I did attend, it would be risk, not only of exposing self as not with, but absolr without, IT.' Having given own affectionate and glo account of the program an performance, he concludes saying: 'Ormandy's 'hackn program was much enjoye is, of course, the music c that get 'hackneyed.' Mas conducting at the most lently musical orchestral cert of the season. I'm glad a number of the browed fraternity missed t

The second concert wa the orchestra's trust fund was devoted to Beetho Eighth and Ninth Symph Much the same could be and was said, of this co as of the first, although was no Respighi to excite highbrows' scorn. I, too, f some of it a bit brisk, bu sympathies are with Sir N pretty much all the way.

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BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1969

...Gold Pact 'May Be Emerging'

...TON, Dec. 16 (AP).—...states said today that ...a satisfactory mutual ...may be emerging" ...nth-old impasse over ...wly mined gold to the ...monetary system.

...statement was also ...South Africa.

...istence, new gold has ...rom the system since ...when the two-price ...et up. The price of ...d, used in inter-gov...ealings, was fixed at ...while the free-market ...owed to float. As the ...fell to $35, speculation ...t major nations might ...o keep it from going

...statement, telephoned ...m from Rome, where ...uth African officials

S. African Talks Are Confirmed

have been meeting, was the first official confirmation that U.S. Treasury officials had met with the South Africans. Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy began a European tour two weeks ago but came back to Washington last week, about four days early, to be present for the Senate-House conference committee's consideration of the tax reform bill.

Paul A. Volcker, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, went on to Rome, however, and was met there by Gerhard P.C. de Koch, South Africa's director in the International Monetary Fund. South African Finance Minister Nicholas Diedericks later also arrived for the Rome talks.

Mr. de Koch apparently signaled a major change in the South African position earlier this month when he said there was "considerable sense and merit" in the view that the price of monetary gold should not be increased.

The non-Communist world's largest producer of gold, South Africa has maintained that the $35 price should be increased, and preferably doubled.

IMF Talks

The Treasury statement said "it is anticipated" that the gold talks —formerly limited to the United States and South Africa—would "now be pursued in the framework of the International Monetary Fund."

Mr. Volcker and his group left Rome today on their way back to Washington.

The Treasury statement said that "the question of the appropriate handling of newly-mined gold within the framework of the two-tier gold market has been reviewed by U.S. officials in contacts over the past several weeks with financial officials of a number of individual countries in Europe and elsewhere . . . as well as with officials of international financial organizations."

Italian press reports said a compromise was in the works which would give South Africa the possibility of selling part of its gold to central banks of International Monetary Fund countries at the official rate of $35 an ounce. On the free market, it was reported, South Africa would attempt, by selling supplies, to prevent the price from rising much above $35.

Price Dips

LONDON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Trading in gold was at a low ebb on the London market today and the price turned down.

Absence of buying got the blame for a 10-cent-an-ounce dip in the price in the morning session, to $35.025 an ounce. At the afternoon price setting, the early fall was pared and gold was fixed at $35.05.

...ue, Flexible Accord ...seen by Europeans

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

...c. 16 (NYT).—Euro...ary officials said today ...ague, flexible, ad hoc ...seems to be emerging ...posal of newly mined ...monetary system.

...expressed by these ...r bilateral talks be...d States and South ...ials in Rome was that ...thorities were shying ...putting a formal floor ...market gold price. ...uld reduce the risks of ...ion. It is the element ...has helped topple gold ...market from a high of ...n ounce to around $35. ...es said that in their ...rrangement is being ...in which Washington, ...ion with other major ...owers in the so-called ...en, would agree that ...nts of South African ...nter monetary reserves, ...n circumstances at the ...ding South Africa's ...payments position. ...nkers of the ten major ...this monetary group ...review the situation ...to maintain what the ...ribed as "orderly" mar...ons. ...central bankers are not ...see the free market ...op much below the of...el because this might ...stion the value of their ...rable gold stocks. ...prepared to be flexi...er, in the interests of ...a new round of gold

Thus, according to the European sources, they are going along with Washington in holding that no formal floor be set. American Treasury officials consulted with European monetary men before meeting with the South Africans.

In the European view, the conversations in Rome show that both the United States and South Africa have retreated from doctrinaire positions.

South African officials had held that they had an absolute right to sell all their newly mined gold to monetary institutions.

Such an arrangement would tend to increase gold prices in the free market, bolstering South Africa's claim that a higher official price was needed for monetary order.

Washington had wanted all South African newly mined gold, accounting for four-fifths of production in the West, channeled into the free market to depress the price.

...h Payment ...it Doubled

...nager Syst... ...ysis and D... Dec. 16.—The Finistry announced to... France's balance-of-... deficit widened to ...on francs ($1.52 bil... he new rate of ex... in the first half of ...e than double the ...n francs in the 1968 ...

...reign trade deficit ac... 6.505 billion francs ...on) of the payments against 391 million the first 1968 half.

U.S. Unit Seen Ready to Ask Easing of Oil Import Curbs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A presidential "task force" today was reported ready to recommend easing oil import restrictions enough to drop the price of gasoline about 3 cents a gallon.

Congressional sources said the plan would go into effect gradually, probably in two steps effective next July 1 and July 1, 1973.

The task force's recommendations, however, are subject to change or veto at the White House. President Nixon appointed the panel, chaired by Labor Secretary George P. Schultz, to advise him whether the strict import quotas imposed during the Eisenhower administration should be altered or dropped.

Billed as Final Meet

The task force met yesterday for what was billed as its final meeting. It announced no conclusions and left unclear whether its members had agreed on a final report. [Presidential spokesman Ronald Ziegler said today the task force has still not completed its work, nor presented a report to the President for consideration, Reuters reported.]

But Congressional sources said the panel seemed agreed on a combination of quotas and tariffs that would increase the inflow of less expensive foreign oil enough to cut the price of oil in the United States from $3.50 a barrel to $2.50 by mid-1973.

Such a decline would work out to about 3 cents a gallon at retail, one source said. Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., has estimated present oil import quotas cost consumers about 5 cents a gallon at the gasoline pump.

Imports now Limited

Present quotas limit imports of foreign oil to 12.2 percent of U.S. oil consumption, plus a more generous allowance for residual oil, used by utilities and for heating large buildings.

The sources said the task force's reported plan would heavily favor Venezuela, in line with Mr. Nixon's policy of giving Latin American nations trade preference, both in the amount of oil allowed in and the tariff to be paid.



United Press International.

ASEAN SUMMIT—Malaysian Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman (standing) opens a meeting of the two-year-old Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Cameron Highlands. Foreign ministers of the five member nations —Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—approved the setting up of a $5 million fund for economic and cultural cooperation.

Economic Analysis

Nixon: From Tax Frying Pan to Veto Fire

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON (WP).—The tax bill now being put together in Congress puts Mr. Nixon between the devil and the deep blue sea, which is just where most Democrats on Capitol Hill like to see him.

If he signs the "Christmas tree" kind of tax-reduction bill that the Senate passed in the guise of "reform," he will be assuring the country of substantial deficits in later years.

But if he makes good on his promise to veto such a bill—to help beat back inflation—the result will be:

- Extinction of the already dimming prospect that the projected $5.9 billion surplus for the current fiscal year will be realized.
- Virtual assurance of a deficit in fiscal 1971.

To avert such results in the wake of a veto, Mr. Nixon would have to persuade Congress to extend the surtax until June 30, 1970, and repeal the investment credit in a brand-new piece of legislation. And there are few observers on Capitol Hill who think Mr. Nixon would have a good chance of pulling that off.

Veto for Veto?

Moreover, if Mr. Nixon vetoes a 15 percent increase in social security benefits (either as part of the tax bill, or separately), Capitol Hill politicians think Congress could pass over a veto.

Regardless of the outcome of this tax squabble, the Nixon administration has concluded that it must begin to devise new ways of keeping the budget for the years ahead in better balance. And in reality, that can only mean additional curbs on expenditures, or new forms of taxes—or some combination of both.

Broad hints that this is the administration's new working hypothesis have been thrown out by presidential counselor Arthur F. Burns and Assistant Treasury Secretary Murray Weidenbaum.

Mr. Burns concentrated on new techniques for budget control, which could be useful in the longer run. Mr. Weidenbaum cautiously opened the door to the probability that the Nixon administration will have some brand new ideas on the revenue side, perhaps in next year's budget manager.

Trying Everything

"We're going to explore everything that will bring in more money, except a renewal of the surcharge," says one top official privately. This could include a value added tax (a sales tax imposed at various levels of the production and merchandising process); new excise taxes; environmental taxes (say, to promote pollution control); and hikes in corporate and personal income taxes. (Skeptics will not even exclude a new surtax, pointing out that Mr. Nixon has changed his mind on that one before.)

If Mr. Nixon does go through with a veto of the tax "reform" measure, this is the situation, in a nutshell, for fiscal years 1970 and 1971:

- For fiscal 1970 (the current year ending June 30, 1970): Loss of the surtax at 5 percent for the period Jan. 1 through June 30 would cost $1.7 billion in personal tax receipts. On the corporate side, there would be a loss of $1.6 billion (including $300 million for the expiring surcharge, $900 million because of continuation of the investment credit, and a net amount of $400 million in reforms). There would also be a loss of $500 million because the proposed extension of excise taxes on cars and telephones would not take place.

Altogether, that's $3.8 billion, reducing the potential surplus from a projected $5.9 billion to $2.1 billion. And that latter figure would probably be washed out by higher-than-expected appropriations.

- For fiscal 1971: Because the surtax was due to expire on June 30, the administration had been assuming that total revenues of about $200 billion would just about match total expenditures—give or take a couple of billion either side. But a veto of the bill would mean that $2.5 billion in receipts it was counting on, traceable to repeal of the 7 percent investment credit, would be washed away. Moreover, if social security benefits are increased by 15 percent (instead of the 10 percent Mr. Nixon was ready to buy), there would be an additional $1.5 billion added to the budget. Loss of excises would cost $1 billion. So the budget could either be thrown an additional $5 billion into the red or compensatory savings would have to be found elsewhere by government department heads already screaming at Budget Bureau knife-wielders.

Analysts Take New Look At IBM 'Unbundling' Effect

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Some months ago, International Business Machines did its "unbundling" bit, moving to separate charges for computer hardware from charges levied for most other services. Wall Street acted at first as if the move would cost IBM shareholders money.

On reflection, however, the move became regarded as one that would result in more revenue for the world's largest producer of electronic computer equipment.

In an effort to get a line on the prospects for IBM under unbundling, First Manhattan Co., a Wall Street brokerage house, asked Brandon Applied Systems to survey 40 IBM customers to learn of their spending plans vis-à-vis unbundling.

First Manhattan says it appears likely that the average domestic U.S. user of IBM equipment will be spending about 13 percent more in 1970 than in 1969 for rental and services as a result of the separate pricing of systems engineering assistance, customer education, program products and custom contract services.

Who Gets It

Brandon estimates that, of the increase, at least 60 percent will go to IBM and the rest may go to independent service companies or may be spent on expanded in-house staffs.

However, First Manhattan chooses to second guess Brandon on that one, commenting: "Because of the well-publicized shortage of trained people in the computer industry, we believe that IBM's share of the additional expenditures may be closer to 75 percent."

This leads First Manhattan to raise its estimate for IBM's earnings in 1970 well above its previous figure and to a higher level than is generally current in Wall Street—at least as far as estimates have been reported to Standard & Poor's Earnings Forecaster.

First Manhattan, which estimated IBM would earn $8.30 a share in 1969, guesses that unbundling will raise 1970 earnings from First Manhattan's original estimate of $9.35 to $9.85.

First Manhattan goes on to say that, if the surtax is cut to 5 percent on Jan. 1 and is eliminated completely on July 1, IBM's earnings would increase an additional 40 cents a share to $10.25.

S & P's Earnings Forecaster showed 1970 estimates for IBM ranging from $9 to $9.75 (from Shearson, Hammill & Co.) to $9.80 (from Harris, Upham & Co.).

On the other hand, Abbott, Proctor & Paine, which estimates IBM will earn $8.60 a share in 1969, believes IBM will earn $10.30 next year.

Bear Resister

Like many other glamour stocks, IBM has resisted the general bear market trend. This is in contrast to what happened in the bear markets of 1962 and 1966. In both of those downturns, the glamour stocks were riddled before the rest of the market.

IBM stands within shooting distance of its 1969 high of 368 3/4—something that can be said for relatively few stocks at this time. It also suggests that, if the market continues under pressure, IBM would have further to fall than the rest of the list. Its low this year has been 291 3/4.

Battered Stock Prices Take Another Beating

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Prices took another beating on the New York Stock Exchange today with blue chip and glamour issues leading the way downward in more active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average suffered its worst one-day loss in three months as it dropped 10.22, to close at a new 1969 low of 773.83. The slide put the average at its lowest level since Oct. 14, 1966, when it closed at 771.71.

The market started off on a slightly weaker note and lost ground steadily as the session continued. At the close, declines led advances by a margin of more than 3 to 1 with 1,068 stocks down and 323 up.

New lows for the year rose to 309 from 197 yesterday and the roster included many of the market's major issues.

Trading activity expanded to 11.88 million shares from 11.10 million shares a day earlier.

President Nixon's announcement last night of another cut of 50,000 American troops in Vietnam had no discernible effect on the market.

Year-End Factors

Traders appeared to be concentrating on year-end selling and switching for tax purposes and another round of gloomy economic news, including the sharp drop in industrial production last month.

The dim outlook for automobile sales was reflected in sharp declines in Chrysler, the most active stock of the day, and General Motors, another actively traded issue.

Chrysler closed with a loss of 2 1/8, at 32 1/8, after touching a two-year low at 31 5/8. Its volume of 534,800 shares included a massive block of 397,200 shares at 32. Salomon Brothers & Hutzler acted for institutional interests on both sides of the big trade.

General Motors missed a new 1969 low by one point but closed at the day's low of 66 1/2, down 1 3/4, on trades of 74,300 shares.

General Electric, still confronted by a nation-wide strike that contributed to the decline in industrial production last month, touched a six-year low at 75 5/8 and finished at 75 7/8, down 1 7/8.

American Telephone, the most widely held stock in the country, hit a new 1969 low of 49 and closed at 49 1/8, down 5/8.

All four stocks are components of the Dow Jones average. At today's close, the average was down 20.1 percent from the year's high of 968.85 and 22.2 percent below the record high of 995.15 in 1968. In that year, the average dropped 25.2 percent from its high to the low of 744.32 on Oct. 7.

Oil stocks were active and showed the only improvement on the active list. Gulf added 1 at 29 1/4. It is negotiating with Bolivia on its expropriated properties there.

Occidental was up 5/8 at 24, and Texaco 1/8 to 29 1/8. Phillips lost 1/4 at 22 1/2, Standard Oil of New Jersey was off 3/4 at 61 1/2 and Sohio dropped 2 1/4 to 77.

The Indonesian group, year-long trading favorites, were hit by selling. Atlantic Richfield dropped 2 1/8 to 79 3/8, Natomas 4 3/8 to 61 1/4 and Reading and Bates 2 1/4 to 21 5/8.

Corning Glass lost 6 to 252. The only spot news was that the company set up a financial subsidiary in Switzerland.

Firestone's Fiscal 1969 Profits Down

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. reported today that earnings in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 sagged 8 percent, while fourth-quarter profits alone showed a 13 percent drop.

The company reported a 7 percent revenue gain for fiscal 1969, to $2.78 billion from the $2.13 billion of fiscal 1968. Earnings, however, totaled $116.69 million, or $4.01 a share, compared with $127.03 million, $4.32 a share, earned the year before.

In the fourth quarter, revenue rose 6.4 percent to $641.5 million from the $602.9 million the year before while net sank to $36.07 million from $41.4 million.

Collins and Aikman

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	57.4	60.2
Profits (millions) ...	2.8	3.26
Per Share	0.61	0.75
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)..	169.8	162.7
Profits (millions) ...	8.7	7.98
Per Share	1.90	1.84

Rapid-American

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	1,417	641.5
Profits (millions) ...	11.07	5.15
Per Share	1.85	1.48

Anglo-German Group Gets Turkish Contract

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—An Anglo-German group has won a $180 million contract to build the Bosporus bridge linking the European and Asian sections of Turkey, Public Works Minister Turgut Gulez announced here today.

The fourth longest suspension bridge (about a mile long) in the world, it will be constructed by Britain's Cleveland Bridge and West Germany's Hochtief to a design by the London firm Freeman, Fox.

Mr. Gulez said work would probably begin next month and completion is scheduled for 1973.

Guide for Investors

BY MERRILL LYNCH

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
38½	21¾	Abacus .49f		41	24½	24½	23¾	23¾—	¼
78½	64½	AbbtLab 1.10		48	77	77¾	76¼	77	
46¾	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40		28	46½	46⅝	46	46⅛—	⅛
30⅜	21	AcmeCl 1.40a		6	22½	22½	22	22	
54½	37¼	Acme Mkt .2b		49	37¾	38	37½	37½—	½
20⅝	12⅛	AdamsE 1.61g		41	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	½
22⅜	11⅝	Ad Mills .20		23	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝—	⅜
85	59½	Address 1.40		112	64½	64¾	63½	63½—	1½
22⅛	14	Admiral		89	14	14⅝	13½	13⅝—	¼
41¼	33	AetnaLife 1.40		145	39½	39⅞	39	39	
41¼	33	AetnaLife pf 2			38½	38½	38½	38½—	½
32½	17⅝	Aguirre Co		13	17⅝	17⅝	14¾	14¾—	⅜
46⅜	31⅝	Air Prod .20b		32	38	38¼	37½	37½—	½
129	107¾	Air Pd pf4.25		2	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
34⅛	16⅜	AirRed 1.15g		270	16½	16⅝	16	16¼—	⅛
18¾	6¼	AJ Industries		59	6½	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10		5	17	17	17	17	
38½	33	AlbertoC .28		99	33⅜	34⅛	33½	33¾+	⅛
32⅞	24	Alcan Alu 1.20		80	26	26¼	25⅞	26	
29¼	20	AlcoStand .26		53	23¼	23¾	20⅛	20⅛—	⅝
30¼	22⅞	Alexndrs .36d		23	24½	24½	23½	23½—	1
28⅜	11½	Alleg Cp .20a		223	11	11⅜	11	11¼+	1/16
114	50	Alleg 6pf .60		2	48½	48½	48½	48¼—	1½
62⅛	38¾	AllegLud 2.40		45	37½	38⅛	37	37	−2¼
44	33	AllegLud pf 3		9	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	
25⅝	19⅜	AlliedChm 1.32		80	19¾	20	19½	19¾—	⅛
37¾	24⅛	AlliedCh 1.20		522	24½	24⅝	23⅜	23⅜—	⅝
36½	25	AllidMnt .40b		9	34½	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜—	½
35½	24	AlliedMill .75		3	35½	35½	35¼	35¼+	⅛
51⅜	25⅛	Allied Pd .68		43	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝—	⅞
41⅞	28½	AlliedSir 1.40		36	28⅝	29	28⅝	29 +	⅛
65¼	55½	AlliedSir pf 4		x20	55	55	55	55	−1½
21	12⅜	AlliedSup .60		61	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	½
22⅜	21⅜	Alls Chalm		53	23¾	23¼	22¾	22¾—	⅛
25⅞	15½	AlphaPC .40g		20	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅛—	⅜
84	64⅜	Alcoa 1.80		88	68¾	68¾	67	67	−2
38⅜	25¾	AmalSug 1.60		6	26	26	25½	25½—	⅜
30¼	13	AMBAC .50		37	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
37⅜	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20		x11	20½	20½	20½	20½—	1
64	35½	AmerEs pf2.40			40½	40½	40½	40½—	1⅜
61⅜	43	Am Hess .15g		125	47¾	48⅛	47¾	48⅛+	⅛
126	63⅜	AmeH pf1.50		57	64	64	63½	63¾—	⅜
47¼	25	AAirFlthr .80		108	47	47	45⅛	45⅜—	2⅛
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80		424	31	31½	30⅝	30½—	½
32¾	11½	A Baker .75p		69	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
32⅛	19⅜	AmBk Note 1		5	25½	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
41⅜	32⅜	Am Brands 2		128	34¼	37	34¼	37	
76½	45⅛	AmBdcst .60		36	56⅜	56⅞	56¼	56¼—	⅛
58½	38½	Am Can 2.20		182	38¾	38⅞	38⅛	38¼—	⅛
30¾	24	ACan pf 1.75		6	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜+	⅛
21¼	10⅛	Am Cem .60		35	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜	
43	27¼	A Chain 1.60		18	27⅞	28	27½	27½—	⅛
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90		8	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
37⅜	21	ACrySug 1.40		11	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
33½	24⅜	AmCyan 1.25		192	35½	36	35⅛	35⅞+	⅛
20⅜	11⅜	Am Distill 1		x10	19¾	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅛
30½	24⅞	AmDistTel .40g		51	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
19½	9¼	ADualVt .12g		37	9½	9½	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
14⅜	12½	ADual pf.84a		15	12½	12½	12½	12⅜+	⅛
40¼	28	AmElPw 1.64		255	28⅛	28⅜	28	28⅛—	⅛
32½	25¾	Am Enka 1a		57	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
50½	19¾	Am Exp Ind		79	19½	19½	18½	18½—	1⅛
83⅞	60	AExInd pfA6		x70	60	61	60	60	
22⅞	11⅛	AFoam ns .50		41	23½	23⅝	23	23	−⅛
78	30¼	AGnln pf1.80		29	34½	34¾	34¼	34½—	⅛
38	30¼	AGnln pf1.80		29	34½	34¾	34¼	34½—	⅛
25¾	12	AmHoist .70		26	12½	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
68¼	52½	A Home 1.40		108	64½	64½	63⅝	64⅛+	⅛
108¾	77½	A Home pf 2		1	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	
45⅞	31¼	Am Hosp .24			43	43	43	43	⅛
25½	16	AmInvest 1.10		25	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
27½	17½	AmMFdy .99		67	18	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
34¼	28	AMetCix 1.40		49	31	31	31	30¾+	⅛
87	78¼	AMetCix pf 4		2	85¼	85¼	85¼	85⅜—	¾

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
14	8	Am Motors		273	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	8¾—	⅜
43⅞	30⅝	AmNatGas 2	.45	31½	32⅜	31⅛	31½	31½	
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12		118	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	½
89¼	44	ARdsDv .10h		122	83	83½	80	80	−3¼
32½	21½	Am Seat 1		11	22¼	22¼	22	22	−⅛
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60		23	19¼	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
42	27	A Smelt 1.90		405	30	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	
69⅝	30⅛	AmSafAir .70		122	30¼	30½	29¾	29¾—	⅜
		AmSafAr fn.70		11	30½	30⅜	30	30	
47	30⅜	Am Std 1		81	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31½—	⅜
126	97¾	AmStd pf4.75		6	99	99	99	99	
34⅞	23⅛	Am Sterl .48		20	29¾	29¾	29	29	−1
32⅞	23¼	A Sugar 1.60		19	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	
54	38⅛	ASug pf4.25		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
111	87⅜	AmSug pf .68		18	87⅜	9	89¾	89¾—	⅛
55⅜	49¾	Am T&T 2.60		1518	49⅝	49¾	49	49⅛—	⅜
14¾	9½	AmWWks .56		35	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
20	16¼	AWWSpf 1.25		z200	17	17⅜	17	17¾+	1⅛
19¼	15¼	AW pref 1.25		z120	15½	15½	15½	15½	
26¾	19	AW 4.7pf 1.43		z410	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅜
27⅞	19⅜	Am Zinc		8	20½	20½	20	20	¼
32⅞	20⅛	Ametek .60a		14	21½	21½	20½	20½—	1
62¾	43¼	Amfactinc .80		55	50½	50⅝	49¾	50	−⅜
55½	21⅛	AMK Cp .30		258	25½	25¾	24⅞	24½—	1
52⅜	32⅜	AMP Inc .48		54	56½	58¾	56½	58¾+	1⅝
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp		91	43⅝	46	45⅜	45⅝	
53¾	33	Amsted 2.40		41	32¾	33	32	32½—	⅜
27½	12½	Amtel .32		26	12½	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
66	26⅞	Anaconda 1.90		329	28	28⅜	27½	27¾—	¼
49	36	AnchHock .80		7	42¼	42¼	42	42	−¼
80	60	Andrix pf 3		5	58½	59	57½	57½—	3
57½	38	AnsaFln 1.60		36	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾+	⅛
171	121½	AnselP pf5.50		1	144¼	146⅛	144¼	146½	
38½	31¾	AnsP Spf2.50		31	31	31	29	29	−2¼
29⅝	11	Banguet		351	11½	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
		Banguet fn		75	11½	11½	11¾	11¼	
44½	14⅝	BarkPho .77f		75	15⅛	16½	15⅝	16½+	⅝
27⅜	5⅜	Barmec Corp		106	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾—	⅛
36⅜	26¼	Beth Stl 1.80		298	26¼	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛—	⅛
50½	32¾	Big Three .60		30	45	45¼	44¾	44¾—	½
75¾	53⅜	BlackDk 1.20		24	57¼	72¼	71	71½	
28¼	17¾	BlairJohn .48		92	22⅝	22⅞	22	22⅛—	⅛
34⅝	21¾	Bliss Laug 1		3	25⅜	25⅜	25½	25½—	¼
60⅜	52¼	Block HR .24		29	54	56	54	54 +1½	
67⅛	46	Blue Bell 1.50		13	54	54	53⅞	53⅞—	⅜
22¾	14⅝	Bobbie Brks		134	18¾	20	18¾	19¾+	⅝
61⅛	28⅜	Boeing 1.20		195	29½	29⅝	28½	28½—	⅝
80¼	57¾	BolsCas .25b		15	74¼	75¼	74½	74⅝—	⅜
34¼	20¼	Bond Strs 1		9	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	−⅜
34	19	BookMith 1.28		6	23	23	22¾	23 +	⅛
25⅜	21⅜	Borden 1.50		197	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22½+	⅛
36½	23⅜	BorgWar 1.25		43	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅛—	⅛
27½	13⅛	Borrmans .80		39	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
44½	30½	Bos Edis 2.08		41	30¾	30¾	30½	30½—	⅜
29½	16½	Bourns Inc		12	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	⅛
23½	10½	BranifAir .50		460	10⅝	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
57¼	46¼	BriggSt 2.40a		3	51⅛	51¾	51⅛	51¾+	½
74⅝	54	Brist My 1.20		40	71½	71¾	71	71	−¼
45	36	Bdwy Hale 1		12	39½	39¾	39½	39½—	⅛
33⅜	24	BrklynUG 1.72		44	24⅛	24⅜	24	24½	
25⅞	14½	Brown Co pf		11	14⅛	14⅜	14	14⅛—	⅛
25	14½	Brwn Sharp 1		35	21½	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅝
57¾	28¼	BwnShoe 1.50		35	28½	29½	28½	29⅛+	⅜
25	15	Brunswk .10g		107	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
25⅛	16	Bucyrus 1.20		38	18¾	19	18¾	18½+	⅛
30½	17¾	BucyEr 1.20		38	18¾	19	18¾	18½+	⅛
27⅞	15¾	Budd Co .20		43	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
60	50	Budd Co pf 5		220	59½	59½	59¼	59½—	⅛
		Budg F pf.60		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
23¾	12	Budget In .64		84	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
38⅜	30¾	BuffForg 1.10		169	37¼	40½	37¼	39⅝+	2⅜
41	31½	Bulova W .60		2	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝—	⅛
17⅝	9½	Bunk Ramo		249	14½	14¼	13⅜	13⅞—	⅛

B

40½	20⅛	Babck W 1.36		146	24½	24⅝	23½	23¾—	½
25½	17	BakrOilT .65		18	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
53¼	30½	BankR pf1.50		5	41¼	41½	41	41⅛—	⅞
45⅜	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40		65	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34⅝—	⅛
26½	21½	Burndy .70		16	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
167½	120⅜	Burrghs .60		190	158¼	158½	154¼	155	−3¼
35½	18¾	BstrUnv 1.42f		3	19	19	18¾	18¾—	¼

C

28⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60		33	30⅜	30¾	29½	29⅝—	⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Cal Finan		79	8⅛	8¼	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
38¼	21⅜	CalFabM .72f		32	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22½—	1
40⅜	15¼	CanapRL .45a		37	16⅜	16⅝	16	16	−⅝
36½	28⅛	CampSp 1.10		53	34½	34⅞	34½	34½—	¼
13¾	7⅜	CdBrew .40e		57	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
93½	61½	Cdn Pac 5.20		31	61½	62⅛	60⅜	60⅜—	2⅛
		CdPac rn3.20		1	61¼	61½	61½	61½	
35½	23	Canal[Rd 1.10		11	24¼	24½	23½	23½—	
39⅞	26	Can C Bdcst		146	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
20¼	10⅝	Carbron 1.40		4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
33½	12½	Carlisle .60		120	13⅛	13⅜	12⅝	13	
81	65½	Caro C&Oh 5		z150	65	65	64½	64½—	1
48⅜	29⅛	CaroPLF 1.46		131	31½	31⅝	31½	31¾+	⅛
44	26	CarpTch 1.60		48	32⅜	32⅝	32½	32½—	⅛
43½	33	CarrCp 1.60		3	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼—	⅛
35½	29½	CarrGa 2.36g		4	29⅝	30	29⅞	30	−⅛
34¼	16⅞	CartesW .40a		45	30	30⅛	30	30	−⅛
22¼	12	Case Jl		48	12	12¼	11⅝	12	
40¼	24½	CastleCke .60		48	31½	31½	30¾	31	−½
54⅞	39½	CaterTr 1.20		z160	39½	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅜
34⅜	26	CCI Corp		85	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
56½	33¼	CeCoCp pf1.25		2	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼—	⅛
36⅜	20¼	Ceco Corp .90		10	23⅛	23⅜	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
72¾	56⅝	CelaneseCp 2		84	58½	58⅝	58¼	58¼—	½
69½	52¼	Celan pfA4.50		4	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¾+	½
64½	32	Cenco Ins .30		28	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅝—	¼
30	11½	CentFdy .40d		70	14¾	14¼	14	14	−⅛
27¾	15⅜	Cen Hud 1.48		21	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
32⅝	19¼	CentIll 1.12		25	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23	−⅛
77	60	C Ill pf4.50		z130	66	66¾	65½	65½—	1½
25	16¼	CenIllPS 1.12		35	17¼	17¾	17	17	
25¼	19⅛	Cent La El 1		3	21¼	21½	21¼	21½+	⅛
21⅛	16¼	CenMPw 1.16		23	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
41½	36⅜	Cent SW 1.80		164	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	40	
30½	21	Cent Soya .80		136	28½	28⅝	28¼	28½+	⅛
25⅝	16½	CenTelU .80b		86	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅝	22¾	Cerro 1.60b		79	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
36½	19½	Cert-teed .80		62	20½	20½	19¾	19¾—	⅝
20¼	21¼	CessnaA .80b		20	22	22½	21¾	21¾—	⅛
28⅜	17	CFI Stl .80a		15	19¼	20	19¼	19⅜	
17⅛	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc		95	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20		22	28½	28½	28	28	−⅛
69	48⅝	CharterNY 2		17	49	49	48⅝	48⅝—	⅜
58½	42¼	ChaseMh 1.80		51	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼—	⅜
36	18¼	Checker Mot		5	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾—	⅛
49⅞	24⅜	Chemetrn 1b		73	24½	24½	23½	23½—	1⅛
68¾	51	ChemNY 2.60		51	57⅛	57⅝	57	57	−⅛
18½	10⅛	Chemwy .20b		41	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	½
48⅞	31½	Ches Va 1.60		6	31	31½	31	31	−⅛
75½	50	Ches Ohio 4		523	50⅝	51⅛	49	49	−2¾
54½	37	Chesebrough 1		31	50½	50½	49½	49½—	⅝
18½	11	ChiMStaPr 1B		10	11⅞	11⅞	11	11⅛+	⅛
58¾	16¾	ChiMStaPr cl		56	17	17¼	16½	16¾—	⅛
79	43	ChiMSPP pf 5		1	44	44	44	44 +1	
77½	37½	CMSP pf ct 5		16	38½	38½	38¼	38¼+	⅛
33⅜	23	Chi Music 1		38	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼—	⅛
57	32½	ChiPneuT 2		169	34	34	33¼	33½—	1
31⅜	20¼	ChRIP cl UP		3	20½	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
21⅞	10	ChRIP cfNW		14	18½	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
21⅞	10	ChockFull .60		57	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
24½	10½	ChrisCft .05d		163	10⅝	10½	10	10	−⅛
58	20½	CCft cvpf.2.60		9	20¼	20	20	20	−⅛
28⅜	12⅜	CCft prpf 1		1	12½	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
44¼	22⅞	Chromall .44		31	28½	28¾	27¾	27¾—	⅝
57⅛	33⅛	Chrysler 2		5348	34⅛	34⅜	31⅝	32⅛—	2⅛
32	23⅛	ClmGE 1.40		61	23⅜	23¼	23	23⅛	
77½	65	ClnGE pf4.75		z100	65	65	65	65	−1½
54⅝	52	Cin GE pf 3.75		54	52	52½	52½	52½—	1½
65⅜	45½	CIn Mill 1.40		28	47	47⅞	46¾	46¾—	⅝
52⅜	25⅝	CinSuTel 2.40		7	37⅜	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞—	½
48¼	31¼	CITFin 1.80		150	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼—	⅛
80	39⅝	Cities Svc 2		150	39¾	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
35½	21⅛	City Inv .30b		443	25	25¼	24¾	25	+⅛
58⅜	38	CityInv pf B2		85	43½	44½	43⅜	43⅜	
24½	9⅝	City Strs .40		9	9¾	10	9½	10	
40¾	30	ClarkEq 1.40		9	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
65¾	24⅜	Clark Oil .40		37	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28½—	1⅛
68¾	36	ClevCliff 1.60		5	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	
61⅜	41½	Clevite 2.20		56	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾+	⅜
33	25¾	Clev Pn Spl 2		230	26½	26½	26½	26½—	⅛
27⅝	16¼	Clorox 1g		33	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
35¼	23⅜	CluettPea .90		19	31⅛	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
25¼	18⅛	CluettP pf 1		5	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½—	⅛
28⅛	19	CNA Fin .50		241	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	
39⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10		179	29⅞	30	29	29 —	1⅛
45⅞	32½	Coast St Gas		58	34¼	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	2½
58½	37¾	CatSGs pf1.19		22	46½	46½	46½	46½+	1¼
87	65	CocaCol 1.32		132	82⅜	83½	82⅜	83⅛—	1⅜
38½	27¼	CodeBlg 1.20		31	27¾	28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
52⅜	40	Colg Pal 1.30		31	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜—	⅛
30⅛	20	Collins Alk 1		29	24½	25	24½	24⅝+	⅛
69⅜	36⅛	CollinRad .80		21	37⅜	38	37	37 —1	
64⅞	33⅛	Colnlntst 1.80		181	36¾	37¼	34¼	34⅝—	
66¼	23¼	Colt Ind 1g		365	25½	25⅞	23¾	24⅛—	1⅛
99¼	49½	Colt In pf4.25		49	52¼	52¼	51½	51½—	1⅝
41	23	Colt In pfI.60		2	23½	23½	23½	23½—	⅜
59½	41⅝	CBS 1.40b		166	47¼	47¾	46⅝	46⅝—	¼
35¾	25	CBS pf 1		14	28½	29	28⅝	29 +	⅛
31⅜	25	ColuGas 1.60		76	25	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
42	24⅝	Colu Pict .60		43	25⅝	25¾	25½	25½	
45½	28½	ColSoOh 1.76		16	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	⅛
79	53¼	ComEd 2.40		1	72¾	73	72¾	73	
20½	16½	ComiSolv .40		38	24	24½	23½	23½—	1
50⅛	36	ComwEd 2.20		138	36½	36⅝	36	36 —	⅛
31¾	23⅜	Com E pfI.42		10	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
29½	18½	Comw Oil .60		130	18¾	18¾	17⅞	18 —	¼
34¾	19½	Comput Sci		287	31½	31½	30¾	30¾—	¼
60¾	41⅜	Comsat		55	57¾	58	57½	57½—	¼
24⅜	13¼	Cona Mills 1		32	14¼	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
59⅜	28¼	ConracCp .60		35	28¾	28⅝	27¼	27¼—	1⅛
35½	25	Con Edis 1.80		586	25½	25¾	25	25⅛—	⅛
104¾	77½	ConEdis pf 6		9	78½	78½	77½	78 —	1⅛
78⅝	60½	ConEdis pf 5		15	62¼	62¼	61½	61⅝—	⅜
48½	37	ConFood 1.10		86	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼—	⅛
116½	99	ConFd pf4.50		6	105	105	105	105 —1	
43½	24	ConFrtght 1		83	27	27	26½	26⅝—	⅜
27	9¾	Con Leasing		83	10¼	10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅛
33	24	ConNatG 1.76		164	24⅜	24½	24	24 —	⅛
45	31⅛	ConsPwr 1.90		63	32⅝	33	32½	32⅞	
76	61	ConPw pf4.52		2240	61½	61⅜	61½	61⅜+	⅛
74¼	61	ConPw pf4.50		2530	62	62	61¾	61¾—	⅜
24½	12	ContAirL .50		170	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
78¼	62	Cont Can 2.20		45	73¾	73½	73	73	
72	63½	Ct Can pf4.25		250	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	
27⅞	8½	Cont Cop .30g		38	10⅛	10¼	10	10	
61¾	36½	Cont Cp 2	

…pean Markets

…day's closing prices (…ocal currencies)

…dam	London	
	IOS Mgt new	$32½
	Mar&Spen	53/1½
106.90	MetalBox	51/3
257.50	Nicholas	14/7½
54	RandMines	148/9
42	Rank-Org	114/6
145.50	Rhokana	40/3
400.50	Rolls-Royce	22/-
173.80	RootesA	5/4½
58	RoyalDutch	21/1½
91.50	R.T.Z.	121/9
103.70	Shell	70/4½
511½	Tube Invest	64/3
510¼	Union Corp	167/6
162	Vickers	27/9
272	WarL3½%	38¼
63.80	West Deep	80/-
240.80	West Drief	113/9
226.50	West Hold	138/1½
143.50	West Min	134/6
113	WoolW	16/6
86.50		

…els	Milan	
3,640	Fiat	3,275
1,870	Finsider	684
1,526	Generali	77,050
4,925	Italsider	1,631
—	LaRinasC	370
2,062	Montedis	1,069
1,600	Olivetti	3,190
13,050	Pirelli	3,235
1,694	SniaVisco	3,770
	Terni	256

…orf / …on	Paris	
235.50	AirLiquide	401.50
97	Béghin	207
216.20	BNCI	—
187.35	Can.Pacific	387.50
331.50	C.G.E.	437
150	C.S.F.	124.60
2?	Citroën	121.10
139	CieBancaire	510
433	Créd.Comm.	163.10
327	Créd.Lyonn.	23.45
91.20	DeBeers 100.	22.70
212.50	EssoStand	145.79
79.10	Fin.Par.BP	252
335.20	Fr.Pétroles	215.90
294	IBM	2,200
191.50	ImpOil	92
70.50	IntNickCan	262.10
161.50	Mach.Bull	104
574	Michelin	1,545
125.56	Mobil	280.10
233	OmniumPét	266
59.50	PathéMarc	64.20
261	Péchiney	192
178.10	Peugeot	249.90
	Radio Techn.	174.50
	Rhokana	29.75
	Rh.Poulenc	225
55/3	Rio Tinto	88.10
26⅝	RoyalDutch	266.30
78/1½	St.Gobain	165
43/10½	Schneider	220.33
53/3	Shell	116.80
107/-	Simca	81.20
9/1½	Soc.Générale	23.90
100/10½	SuezCieFin	391
11/-	Thomson	165
50/3	Ugine-Kuhl	170.20
27/9	Young3½%	—
2/6		
59/3		
59/6		

	Zurich	
22/10½	AC Fischer	1,505
31/6	BrownBoveri	2,?0
49/10½	Ciba Reg	7,450
113/1½	ElektWatt	2,?
26/6	Hoff-Roche	172,?50
91/6	MotColumb	4??
59/3	Nestlé bear	3,?70
29/7½	Sourcr	1,995
35/9	Sodec	17?
153/9	Sulzer	4,275
56/7½	Un.B.Suisses	4,??0

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
49⅝	24	McCord 1.20b	3	24	24	24	24	
36	23¾	McCrory 1.20	15	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24½—	⅝
89	62	McCro pf4.50	z50	62	62	62	62	
87	67	McCroryPf 6	z80	67½	68	67½	68	
92	52½	McDermott 1	67	54	54¾	53¾	54⅛	
44⅝	26	McDonald Co	123	40½	40½	39⅞	39⅞—	1⅛
49¾	23¼	McDonnD .40	258	28¼	28¼	26⅞	27 —	1⅛
38¼	29⅝	McGrEd 1.40	43	32¼	32¼	32½	32½	
37½	24	McGHill .60s	57	29	29¼	28¾	29	
11⅝	6½	McGrpDA .40	11	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
144	85	McIntyre 2	2573	139	140	139	140 +	1
45¾	20½	McKee 1.50	9	21	21⅜	21½	21⅜	
65	42¾	McLean .80a	5	46⅛	46⅛	45¾	45¾—	¾
48¼	22¾	McLouth 1.60	136	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛+	⅜
28⅛	15¼	McNeil .70	12	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16 +	⅛
33½	19¾	Mead Corp 1	143	19¾	19¾	19	19¼—	⅜
65	41	Mead pfA2.80	6	41½	41½	39½	39½—	1½
66½	40½	Mead pfB2.80	3	40½	41¼	40¼	41¼+	¾
41	26½	MedusaC 1.20	4	29	29	29	29	
73½	52½	MelvSho 1.30	23	71	71	70½	70½	
173⅞	65	Memorex Cp	352	156½	156⅞	151	151¼—	5⅞
74¼	53¾	MercanS 1.40	2	67	67⅛	67	67⅛—	⅜
110	82½	Merck 2a	107	108½	109	108¼	108⅝+	⅜
59¼	32½	Meredith 1.30	9	44⅝	44⅝	43½	43½—	1⅛
53⅞	32⅝	Mesa Pet .10	114	41⅞	42⅛	40¼	40½—	1¼
91½	60¼	Mes sr pf2.20	7	77½	77½	75⅞	75⅞—	3⅛
12½	8½	MesabiT .72g	166	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
43	29⅞	Mesta Mch 2	17	29	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
44⅛	25	MGM .60b	39	27¼	27¼	26⅛	26⅛—	1
53⅝	17½	Metrom .30b	114	19¾	19¾	18⅞	18⅞—	⅝
60	42½	MGIC Inv .25	72	52⅝	53⅝	52⅝	53 +	¾
19¾	14⅛	MichGasUt 1	5	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
27½	14½	Mich Tube 1	5	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	⅝
22⅝	17½	Microdot .40g	47	21½	22	21½	21⅝	
25¼	17⅝	MidCnTel .85	9	20	20	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
25⅞	18¼	MidSoUtil .56	81	21½	21½	21	21¼—	⅛
35½	21	Midld R 1.40	58	21⅞	21⅞	20	20½—	⅞
109	64½	Midwst Oil 3	19	65½	65½	64¼	64¼—	1¼
73⅝	54¾	MileLab 1.20	30	72½	73⅛	72½	73⅛+	¾
40	24½	Mill Brad .60	27	26	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
36½	11	Minn Enterp	48	13¾	13⅞	12½	12⅝—	⅞
118½	94	MinnMM 1.60	142	111½	112¼	111½	111⅝—	⅞
25⅞	8⅝	MinnPLt 1.20	135	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
165	88⅝	MissnCo 2.35	2730	88	88	86	86 —	3½
28⅝	17	Miss Riv 1.20	39	17	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
87	63	Mo Pac A 5	2	63	63	63	63	
36½	21⅛	MP Cem 1.60	10	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅞
26½	19	MoPubS .80b	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	
69¼	43⅝	Mobil 2.20a	290	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞	
43	27⅛	Mohasco 1.10	41	28⅞	28⅛	27½	27½—	1⅛
47¼	22¼	Monarch 1.20	13	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
61⅞	18⅛	Monogm Ind	93	19¾	19¾	18⅞	19⅛—	⅞
31⅞	19¾	Mon RR .25g	10	20	20	20	20	
40¼	30½	MonroEq .60	77	39¾	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
55⅞	36¼	Monsan 1.80	213	37	37½	36⅞	37⅛—	⅜
55⅞	46¾	Monsa pf2.75	2	47½	47½	47	47 —	⅜
36⅝	26¾	MontDUt 1.68	32	28	28	27	27 —	1½
35⅝	24¾	Mont Pw 1.68	57	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
24½	12¼	Moor McCor	96	15	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
64⅞	51½	MorganJ 2.40	53	56½	56⅝	56	56¼—	⅝
40½	27⅞	MorseSho .70	2	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
48	24½	Mar-Nor .80	97	32½	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
166	102¼	Motorola 1	87	138	138	136	136½+	¼
35⅝	27¼	MtFuelS 1.80	8	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅜—	⅜
24½	20⅝	MtStTT 1.36	22	21	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
46⅝	17⅝	MSL Ind .40	25	18	18⅝	17¾	17¾—	⅜
38⅝	18⅛	Munsingwr 1	16	19¾	19¾	19⅛	19⅛—	⅝
35⅞	24	Murphy 1.20	8	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	¼
25½	9½	Murphin .28g	33	9¾	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
57½	18⅝	MurphOil .60	28	21	21	20	20⅛—	⅞
128½	74	MurpO pf5.20	7	74½	75	74½	75 +	½
33	14⅛	MurryOh .60	6	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
N								
63	50⅛	Nalco Ch .70	56	60⅞	60⅞	60	60⅛+	⅛
50½	34¾	Narco Sci .60	14	36⅛	36⅛	35½	35½—	1
49⅞	36½	NashuaCo .44	1	39½	39½	39½	39½	
47½	23⅞	Nat Airlin .40	162	23⅞	23⅞	21¾	21⅞—	2⅛
43½	22⅛	NAviat 2.55e	58	23	23	22⅛	22½—	⅛
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	152	48¼	48¼	48½	48½—	
75⅞	53½	Nat Can .60	73	67	67	65⅞	66 —	1½
153½	108	NatCash 1.20	237	148¼	151⅛	148½	149⅞+	
65½	37	Nat Chem .50	4	60	60	60	60 —	½
38¼	15¼	NatCityL .90	34	16	16	15½	15½—	
21¼	16½	Nat Distil .90	159	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16⅜—	⅝
36⅞	30⅞	NDist pf2.25	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼—	⅜
33	23⅝	Nat Fuel 1.68	21	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼—	⅝
46¾	17	Nat Genl .20	197	18½	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞—	⅝
36¾	21½	NatGyps 1.05	90	23	23⅞	22¼	22⅛—	⅞
74½	59½	NGyps pf4.50	z10	59½	59½	59½	59½	
24⅞	8	NatInd .46f	103	8¼	8¼	8	8 —	¼
33	14	NatInd pf.60	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
23½	11¾	NatInd pf1.25	9	12	12	12	12 —	¼
12	11½	Nat Ind pf wi	48	11⅛	11⅛	11	11¼—	⅛
37⅝	24⅝	N Lead 1.27h	138	25	25⅛	24½	24⅞—	⅝
35⅞	26⅞	NatPresto .90	32	27½	27½	26⅞	26⅞—	⅝
22⅝	18	NatSvcIn .60	9	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅝	
43	28	Nat Stand .75	15	35	35⅞	35	35⅞+	½
39	28¼	NatStarch .60	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
56⅞	41½	Nat Steel 2.50	90	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝—	⅞
16⅝	12⅛	Nat Tea .80	57	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
39¼	14½	NatUnEl .90	19	14¾	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
130½	34⅞	Natomas .25	295	66⅛	66⅛	60⅞	61⅛—	4⅞
35⅞	18⅛	Neptune .74	13	22	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
49⅞	39⅝	Nev Pow 1.0	11	39½	39½	39¼	39¼—	⅜
38	25¼	Newcorry 1	5	28½	28½	28¼	28⅛—	⅜
29⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 1.48	76	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21 —	⅜
43	32	NEngTT 2.36	78	32	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
35¾	24⅝	Newmnt 1.04	113	29	29⅝	28⅞	28¼—	⅝
109	88½	Newmt pf4.50	3	96	96	95	95 —	1¼
59⅝	29¼	NY Hon .75d	15	41	41⅝	41	41 —	¼
42	29¼	NYSIEG 2.08	64	29	29⅞	29½	29⅝+	⅛
22⅝	15½	Niag MP 1.10	309	15⅞	16⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅝
98½	74	NiagM pf6.10	z170	74	74	73	73 —	2½
76	60½	NiagM pf4.85	z10	60	60	60	60 —	½
63½	48	NiagM pf3.90	z100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅞+	
56	44½	NiagM pf3.60	z330	45	45⅛	44½	44⅝—	1
54½	42	NiagM pf3.40	z150	41¾	41½	41½	41½—	½
22¼	18⅝	Niag Shr .55g	6	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
110⅝	75	NorfolkWst 6	121	77¼	77⅜	75⅞	76 —	1¾
30¼	16⅛	NorrisInd .80	15	17⅛	17⅞	17	17 —	⅛
35¾	19	NoAmCar 1	49	19⅝	19½	18¾	18¾—	
28¼	14⅝	NAmCoal .60	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
59⅝	35¾	NorAmPhil 1	38	54½	54½	53	53¼—	1⅛
42⅞	23⅝	NoAmRock 2	266	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	24 —	
104	66	NoARk pf4.75	3	66	66	65	65 —	1¾
26	21	NoARk pf1.35	28	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	
19⅞	14	Noeast Ut .94	85	14½	14¾	14⅛	14⅝—	
65½	54	NorCentRy 4	z20	54	54	54	54	
35	26⅝	NoIllGas 1.68	51	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	
34¼	23¾	NorInPS 1.14	38	27	27	26¼	26⅜—	
65	41⅞	NoNGas 2.60	116	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	
107	100	NoNG pf8.48	z40	102½	102½	102½	102½	
92¼	90½	NoNG pf6.84	z10	87	87	87	87 —	1⅜
89½	74	NoNG pf5.50	z40	74	74	74	74	
66	37½	Nor Pac 2.60	41	38⅝	39	37½	37⅝—	
30⅝	23	NoStaPw 1.60	77	23¾	23⅝	23	23 —	¼
101	89	NoStaPw pf 7	z110	89½	89½	89½	89½+	½
64½	53	NSPw pf4.11	z120	53	53	52	52 —	1
58⅝	46½	NSPw pf3.60	z490	47	49	47	47½+	½
53½	33	Northrop 1	54	37	37⅝	36½	37 +	½
51	33⅞	Northp pf1.45	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼—	
36⅛	24	Nwst Airl .45	133	27¼	27¼	26	27⅛—	
36	23¼	NwBanc 1.20	23	32¾	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	
27⅝	10⅝	NwstInd .70p	87	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
139½	48½	NwtInd pfA5	30	48⅝	49	47⅝	47⅝—	
59⅞	47⅝	NwtInd pfC5	21	49	49	47⅝	47⅝—	1⅝
106	39⅝	NwstIn pf4.20	43	40½	41	40⅛	40½+	⅜
94	42⅞	NwstnStlW 7	19	75½	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	
34¼	29¼	Norton 1.50	32	30½	30¼	29¾	29¾—	⅛
51¼	39⅝	NortSim 1.22f	118	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47⅝+	⅜
47⅞	37	NoSim pf1.60	29	43⅞	45	43⅞	44⅞+	1⅛
28	16	NVF Co	29	16	16	15½	15½—	⅝
O								
29½	12	Oak Elect .64	29	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
27⅝	21	Oakite Pd .80	9	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝—	⅛
51½	22¼	Occidnt Pet 1	1118	23½	24⅞	23¼	24 +	⅝
150¼	67¾	OccidPet pf 4	14	68⅛	72½	68⅛	72⅝+	2⅞
154⅞	66⅝	OccidP pf3.60	24	71¼	73	70⅞	73 +	2½
79	36⅛	OccidP pf2.16	10	38	38	36¾	36¾—	⅝
39⅝	17¾	Ogden Cp .80	86	18⅝	18¾	17½	17⅝—	¾
65½	29	Ogden pf1.87	3	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
30½	21⅞	OhioEdis 1.50	68	22	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅛
73½	58	Oh Ed pf4.40	z280	59⅛	59⅛	58	58 —	½
25⅝	15⅝	Okla GE 1.08	21	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞	
24	16⅞	OklaNGs 1.12	151	17	17	16½	16⅝—	¼
33⅝	20⅞	Olin Corp .88	98	21	21	20½	20½—	⅜
33⅝	16	Omark Ind 1f	18	19	19	18¼	18¼—	¾
32¼	16	OneidaLt .70	3	16	16¼	16	16¼	
28⅛	16¼	Opelika 1	x2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼+	¼
32	20½	OrangeR 1.20	26	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20⅛—	⅜
52⅞	39⅝	Otis Elev 2	29	46⅝	47	46⅝	47 +	¾
43¼	22¼	Outbd Mar 1	58	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝+	¼
30⅝	16½	Outlet Co .65	15	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼+	¼
34⅛	17⅜	Over Trans 1	74	18⅛	19	17⅞	18¾+	1
93¾	68½	OwensCg 1.40	4	83¼	83⅝	82¾	82⅝—	¾
77¾	60¼	OwensIll 1.35	34	62	62	61	61⅝—	½
125	100½	OwenIl pf4.75	2	101½	102½	101½	102½+	2
25⅝	12⅞	OxfdIndA .60	19	13⅛	13⅛	12⅜	13 —	⅛
P-Q								
39½	29½	PacGEl 1.50	272	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	½
33½	14⅝	PacInExp .80	20	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅛—	⅝
30¼	24⅝	PacLig 1.60	51	24⅝	25	24½	24½—	⅛
43⅛	22⅛	Pac Pet .25g	171	22⅞	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅞
24⅞	18⅝	PacPwL 1.28	x94	18½	18⅞	18	18⅛—	⅝
28⅝	12⅝	PacSwA .30p	71	25¼	25⅝	24⅝	25⅞—	⅛
23⅞	18	PacT&T 1.20	87	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
106	82½	PacT&T pf 6	z390	83¼	83⅝	80½	80½—	2¾
20⅝	13	Pac Tin .60e	47	16½	16½	15¼	15¼—	1½
25⅝	18	PalmBch .25	11	21¼	21¼	21	21¼—	¼
35½	14⅛	PanASul .97g	77	14½	14½	14	14 —	⅛
31⅞	12	Pan Am .20p	691	12¼	12½	12	12¼	
40	27	Panh EP 1.60	67	32¼	32½	32⅛	32½+	¼
30	19	Pargas .72	11	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅝
78	53⅛	Pargas pf2.64	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	
38¼	24⅝	ParkeDavis 1	60	35	35½	35	35	
33⅝	16½	Park Pen .80	16	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16¼—	½
71¾	27⅞	PennCn 1.80p	320	28	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞—	1⅛
35⅞	15⅝	PennDix .60	44	15⅝	16	15⅝	15¾—	¼
21¼	10	Penn Fruit	33	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	
57⅛	44	Penney JC 1	166	48⅛	48⅞	47½	47½—	⅝
84	58½	Pa Co pf4.62	10	58⅞	58⅞	57	57½—	2¼
34½	24⅛	PaPwLt 1.60	59	24⅛	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
75½	59⅞	PaPL pf 4.50	z410	61¼	61½	61	61¼—	¼
74	57	PaPL pf 4.40	z50	61	61	60	60 —	
65¼	31¾	Pennwt 1.20e	44	35	35½	34¾	35⅛+	¼
95	50	Pennwlt pf2.50	10	52½	52½	51½	51½—	2½
33	23⅝	Penwlt pf1.25	9	27	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
58¼	28	PennzUn .80	178	35¼	35¼	35	35 —	½
83	41	PenzU pf1.33	94	51¼	51¼	49½	50⅛—	¾
35⅝	19⅝	PeopDrg 1.10	4	20⅛	20¼	19⅞	20	
39⅞	29⅝	PeopGas 1.96	82	29¾	29⅞	29	29 —	1
54⅞	43¾	PepsiCo 1	57	52	52⅛	51½	52⅛	
27¼	16½	PepG Bot .80	60	18½	18½	18	18 —	¾
68½	11½	Perfect Film	34	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛—	⅛
55⅝	39⅝	Perkin Elm	35	46⅛	46⅝	45	46 —	⅛
46	34⅝	Pet Inc 1.10	5	34½	34½	34½	34½—	⅛
25½	18½	Pet Inc pf 1	6	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
25	19¾	Pet Inc pf.80	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	¼
50¼	24⅝	PetePaul 1.20	12	24⅝	24⅝	23½	23½—	1⅛
48⅛	36	Petrolane .90	23	39⅝	40⅛	39½	39½—	¾
34⅛	29½	Petrol pf1.37	8	33	33	33	33	
29⅞	19	Petrim 2.12g	6	20⅛	20⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
34½	89⅝	PfizerC 1.60a	71	102½	103	102¼	102½	
52½	39⅝	Phelps D 2.10	86	45⅛	45⅛	44	44 —	1½
32⅝	23	Phila El 1.64	347	23	23⅛	22⅝	23 —	⅛
103	88	PhilaEl pf 7	z320	89	90	88	90 +	½
76½	63	PhilEl pf4.68	230	64	64	64	64 —	½
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z140	60½	60½	5?	59½—	½
70½	56	PhilEl pf4.30	z170	57½	57½	55	55 —	1
63	50	PhilEl pf3.80	z220	51¼	51⅝	51½	51½+	½
36⅝	25⅝	Philip Morr 1	73	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
67	50½	PhilMor pf 4	z200	52	52	51	51	
35	20¼	Philip Ind .16	53	25¼	25½	24½	24½—	1
40⅝	29	Phil Ind pf 1	3	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
38¼	22⅝	Phil Pet 1.30	737	22¾	23	22½	22½—	¼
29¾	20	PhilVH 1.80f	21	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	
61½	41¾	Pillsbury 1.36	73	57	57½	56½	56½—	¼
20½	12¾	PionNGas .80	209	13	13	12½	12⅝—	¼
41⅞	30	PitneyBw .68	61	41½	41½	40¾	40¾—	½
22	13¼	Pit Forg .80	18	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
77	48½	Pittston 1.20b	171	76½	76½	75	75 —	1⅛
48⅝	23⅞	Plan Resrch	105	49¼	49¼	47¾	47¾—	1⅛
78⅛	57½	Ploughinc .68	4	70	70	70	70 —	½
145¼	102⅝	Polaroid .32	699	119⅞	121	119½	119¾—	
32⅛	15⅝	Portec 1.20	12	16	16⅝	15¾	16⅝+	½
84⅝	69¼	Porter pf5.50	z80	70	70	70	70	
24½	18⅝	PortGEl 1.22	24	18¾	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
36¼	34⅝	PotlatchF 1	55	34⅝	34⅝	32⅝	33⅛—	¾
21¼	12⅞	PotomEl .55d	356	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
50	33	Pot El pf2.44	7	33	33½	33	33½+	½
42	32	PPG Ind 1.40	65	31¾	32¼	31½	31⅝—	⅜
29½	25	Premrind .60	2	26¾	26¾	26	26 —	½
23	15⅝	Promin pf.90	3	18	18	18	18 +	½
113⅝	82	ProctGa 2.40	52	105½	105⅞	105¼	105⅜—	⅛
34¼	14⅛	ProdRsch .28	56	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅜
28	18⅝	PubSCol 1.06	47	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	
37	24⅝	PSvcEG 1.64	243	26	26⅛	25⅞	26	
106½	89¼	PSEG pf6.80	z10	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	
84	67	PSEG pf5.28	z10	68	68	68	68 +	
80½	63⅝	PSEG pf5.05	z420	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	
69⅛	56	PSEG pf4.30	z100	56	56	56	56 —	½
60½	53	PSEG pf4.18	270	54½	54½	54½	54½+	
66½	51	PSEG pf4.08	z60	51	51	51	51 —	1½
23⅝	18½	PSEG pf1.40	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼—	¼
49½	34¼	PubSvIn 2.08	53	35	35½	34⅝	34⅞—	⅜
58½	48	PSInd pf3.50	z60	47	47	46	46 —	2
17½	13¾	PSInd pf1.08	z140	14	14	13¾	14 +	¼
17	13½	PSInd pf1.04	z100	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	
15⅝	7⅛	PublcKind .45f	74	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
26½	19½	Pueb Sup .28	33	20½	20½	19¾	19¾—	¾
24⅞	15⅛	PR Cem 1.10	21	15¼	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
37⅝	25	PugS PL 1.76	67	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅛
60⅝	40½	Pullman 2.80	23	40½	40⅞	40½	40½	
33	21⅝	PurexCp .84b	129	21½	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
67¼	51½	Purolatr 1.60	14	62¼	62¾	61¾	62 —	¾
44⅞	41¼	Quak Oat .94	x41	43⅝	44⅞	43	44⅞+	1⅝
75	62¼	QuakOat pf 3	1	74	74	74	74 —	1
26⅛	23½	QuakStOil .80	10	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
35	17	Questor .50	15	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	¼
R								
28½	21⅝	RalstonP .60	51	27	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
47½	20	Ranco Inc .92	37	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20¼+	½
45⅝	16⅝	RapidAm .75	227	17⅜	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
59⅝	44½	Raybestos 3	13	45⅝	45¾	44½	44½—	1½
31	14⅝	Raym Int .80	31	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	¾
50¼	30⅝	Raytheon .50	121	33½	33⅝	32¾	32⅞—	½
54	33¼	Rayth pf1.12	4	33	33¾	33	33¾+	¾
48⅛	34⅞	RCA 1	418	35⅝	36	35¼	35⅞+	¼
108½	80	RCA cv pf 4	16	83	83	81¼	81¼	
26⅝	11¼	Reading Co	33	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
25	11½	Reading 1 pf	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼
23⅞	8⅝	Reading 2 pf	10	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛—	¼
48¼	16¼	RdgBates .25	520	23⅝	23⅞	20¼	21¾—	2¼
57¼	31½	Redman .20g	48	37½	37½	35¼	36⅛—	1⅝
49½	26¼	ReeveBr 1.50	6	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
19½	12¼	ReichCh .50	56	12⅛	12¼	12	12 —	½
17⅞	9⅛	ReliabStr .60	15	9⅝	9¾	9¼	9½—	⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Relian El .70	17	26½	26½	25½	25⅞—	⅝
88	71	RelianEl pf 3	2	74	74	74	74 —	2½
59	44⅝	Relian pf1.60	2	45½	45½	45½	45⅞—	3
53⅛	20¼	Republic Cp	114	26⅝	26⅛	25	25 —	1⅛
53⅞	34	RepubStl 2.50	129	34⅝	34¾	34	34 —	⅝
26	17⅝	Revco DS .20	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
38	21	RevereC 1.50	68	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20⅛—	⅝
66⅝	64⅝	Revlon 1	53	65⅛	65⅝	64½	64⅝—	¼
83	61	Revlon pf 1	1	80	80	80	80	
44¼	27	Rex Chn 1.50	24	28	28½	28	28½+	½
57	43¼	RexCh pf2.50	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼—	1½
45¼	29⅝	ReynMet 1.10	70	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29⅞—	1
104⅛	70	ReyM pf4.50	11	71	71¾	70½	71⅛	
38	34⅝	ReyM pf2.37	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
53⅝	35⅛	ReynTob 2.40	175	45	45⅛	44½	44⅞—	⅝
56½	36⅛	ReyTb pf2.25	31	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
34⅝	20⅝	Rheingold .20	33	26½	26½	25⅛	25⅞—	1
32¾	17½	Richrdson .80	12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
65	46⅝	RichMerr .90	19	61	61	60⅞	60⅞—	⅛
30⅝	17	Riegel Pap 1	41	18	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
34⅝	13⅛	RiegelTxt .80	30	13½	13⅝	12¾	12¾—	¾
20	11⅛	RioGrand .60	46	12½	12⅝	12¼	12½+	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	RioGrn pf.80	47	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
31	25½	RivianaF .90	10	27⅛	27⅛	27	27 —	¼
9½	3⅞	Roan Sel .85g	240	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
43⅞	30⅝	RobshCon .70	50	36¾	37	36½	36½—	½
38⅞	20½	RobrInH 1.10	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
44⅞	34⅝	RobinsAH .40	18	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞+	⅜
34	23	Roch GE 1.20	131	24¼	24⅛	23¼	23⅝—	½
41¼	33	RochTel 1.10	44	35½	35½	34⅞	34⅞—	1
35¼	25½	RockMtg 1.40	8	26¾	29	28¾	29	
120	83	RohmH 1.60b	17	87	87½	86⅝	86⅝—	⅜
39	23⅝	Rohr Cp .80	23	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
42¾	30⅞	RollinsInc .18	34	38½	38½	38½	38½—	⅛
25½	9½	Ronson .50b	79	10⅛	10½	9⅞	10 —	⅛
45¼	25¼	Roper Cp 1	8	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	27½—	⅜
38⅝	17½	RorerAm .70	140	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26½+	⅛
26	12⅝	RoyCCola .54	61	13	13⅛	12¾	13 +	¼
55⅞	38½	Royal Dut 2d	199	39½	39⅞	39	39⅝+	½
41⅝	38½	Royal Dut wi	6	39¼	39¾	39⅝	39¾+	1¼
		Roy Dut fn2d	3	39½	39½	39	39	
25⅝	9⅝	Royal Ind	46	10⅞	11	10¼	10⅞—	⅛
23	18⅝	RTE Corp .24	25	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼+	⅛
50⅝	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
30¼	12¼	Rucker Co	54	13	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
42¾	14⅝	RussTogs .68	45	16½	17	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
51¼	30⅝	RyderSys .50	47	47⅝	47¾	47⅝	47¾+	⅛
S								
30¼	23½	Safeway 1.10	76	25	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
39⅝	28⅝	StJosLd 1.80	29	36½	37⅛	36⅛	36¾—	⅛
21¾	15	StJosLP 1.04	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
57¾	38⅝	StLSanF 2.40	12	39⅝	39⅝	39	39 —	⅝
49⅛	35	StRegisP 1.60	129	35	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝—	⅜
28	21⅜	SanDieGas 1	27	23⅜	23¾	23¾	23⅜—	⅛
61⅞	22	Sanders .30	71	24½	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝—	1⅛
43½	19¼	Sangamo .40	28	25	25	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
40	22⅝	SaFeInd 1.60	530	22½	23⅝	22⅛	23⅛+	⅝
13	8⅝	SFe Ind pf.50	13	8¾	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅛
53⅝	28	SanFeInt .30	95	30	32¼	30	31⅞+	1⅞
24½	14⅝	SarWelSci .50	123	15⅞	16	15¼	15⅝—	¼
31⅝	12½	Saturn Ind	40	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
23⅝	16	SavanhE 1.12	58	16¼	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
54	30½	Schaefer Cp	48	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	47⅛—	½
44⅝	21½	Schenley 1.40	16	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅛
		Schnley pf wi	4	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	
9⅝	7	Schnley pf.50	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
59⅛	40¾	Schering .80	141	55½	57½	55½	57 +	1
14¼	6	Schick	36	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
80¼	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	13	74½	75⅛	74½	75⅛+	1⅛
110½	82	Schlmbr 1.40	139	87	87	85½	85½—	3½
26½	10⅝	Scient Resrc	169	12½	12⅝	12	12 —	½
35⅝	19¼	SciRe pf1.65k	5	19½	19½	19½	19½	
47½	22	SCM Co .60b	141	22¼	22⅝	22	22 —	½
24¾	14	SCOA Ind .60	100	17⅝	17⅝	16	16¼—	⅞
32⅛	21	ScotLadF .56	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅞	14	ScottFetz .80	63	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅞—	¼
32⅝	19⅛	ScottFore .60	104	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
34⅝	26½	Scott Paper 1	87	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
55½	39	ScovillM 1.40	34	43	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛—	⅛
70	48⅛	Scovill pf2.50	19	59½	59½	59	59⅛+	⅛
24⅝	11¼	ScrewBl .20a	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6	Scud DuoVst	254	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
9¼	7⅜	Scuddr pf.59g	24	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
49⅛	32⅝	SbCLInd 2.20	28	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34⅛+	⅜
36⅝	15⅝	SbdWorld Air	70	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
60½	26½	Seagrve .50b	44	27⅞	28	26⅞	26⅞—	⅞
53½	35⅝	Searl GD 1.30	591	47¾	47¾	44⅝	45 —	2⅞
74⅞	60¼	SearsR 1.20a	213	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛+	¾
31⅝	18	Seatrain Lino	c308	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	23⅞+	⅜
34½	22⅝	SEDCO .08	95	26⅝	26¾	24	24 —	2⅝
25⅝	5½	Selion 1.05f	19	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
49½	26	Servmat .50b	26	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
73½	42¾	Shell Oil 2.40	311	43⅛	43⅞	42⅝	43 —	⅝
47	31½	Shell Tr 1.30g	7	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼+	1
41	21	ShellerGl .80	26	21¼	21½	19⅞	20 —	1¼
23⅛	19⅝	ShelGl pf1.40	3	20¼	20¼	20	20 —	¼
41½	23	ShelGl pf1.35	26	23⅝	23⅝	22¼	22½—	1
59¼	45⅛	SherwnWm 2	105	51⅞	52	51	51⅛—	⅝
47⅝	27⅛	Shulton .90b	25	41	41⅝	41	41 +	⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Siegel Hl .68	7	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
26	16	SierraPac .72	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
42	21⅛	SignalCo 1.20	324	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
82¼	42½	Signal pf2.20	1	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝+	½
35¾	19¼	Signal pf 1	5	19	19	18¾	18¾—	½
51	33⅝	Signode 1.10	2	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
31	10	SimmPre .10	61	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
59	44	Simmn 1.40a	13	49¼	49¼	49	49 —	¾
84½	63¼	SimpPat .80b	10	81¾	81¾	81½	81½—	⅜
87⅞	62	SingerCo 2.40	97	83	83⅛	82¾	82⅞—	¼
112¾	81	Singer pf3.50	6	109	109¾	109	109¾—	¼
67¾	34½	Skelly Oil 1	26	35⅞	35⅞	35	35 —	¾
48¼	28	Skil Corp .90	7	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼—	1
41⅞	29⅝	Skyline .16	x722	30½	30⅝	29½	30 —	½
50	38	SmithAO 1.40	12	38	38¼	37⅝	38¼—	⅛
43	28⅝	Smith Intl .36	6	40	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅛
53	36	Smith KF 2	170	49¼	49½	48⅝	49⅛+	⅛
34¼	23½	Smucker .70	17	24¾	25	24½	24½—	½
26	12¼	SolaBasic .50	127	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
44¼	25½	Soo Lin 2.25g	7	27	27	26	26 —	1
31½	19¼	SOS Cons .40	9	20½	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	
33½	24	SCarEG 1.19	17	26⅛	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
40	32	SC EG pf2.50	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼+	¼
31½	21⅝	SouJerG 1.46	4	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
58½	48½	Southdwn Inc	4	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
24⅞	14¼	SoeastPS 1.08	6	14½	14¾	14½	14¾+	⅛
39⅝	29	SouCalE 1.40	428	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	½
29⅝	24⅛	South Co 1.20	213	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	½
39	28⅛	SouInGE 1.60	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼+	½
51⅝	38⅛	SouNGas 1.40	49	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	43¼—	⅝
46½	30⅝	Sou Pac 1.80	129	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31⅝—	½
66	42⅞	Sou Ry 2.80a	61	42¼	43	42¼	42⅞	
17⅝	13	Sou Ry pf 1	16	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
30⅝	21½	Swest Airmot	29	22½	22½	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
13¼	10⅝	Swest PS .70	99	11¼	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
26⅞	18½	Spartans .15g	23	21⅝	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
27	18½	SpartanA .60	46	21¾	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	⅜
16	10⅝	Sparton .40	19	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
57⅛	40½	Sperry Hut 1	218	54⅛	55⅛	54	54 —	1
55½	37½	SperryR .47g	687	38⅛	38⅛	36⅛	37 —	⅞
34⅝	16½	Sprague .40	63	25¼	25¼	24	24 —	1¼
23⅝	16⅞	SpringsMill 1	7	17¼	17¼	17	17 —	½
23⅞	18	SquareD .80a	171	21⅞	22	21¼	21¼—	⅜
67½	44⅝	Squibb B 1.50	113	65⅛	65¼	64⅝	65¼—	⅛
52⅝	36⅞	StaleyMf 1.40	4	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	38¼—	⅛
51	42½	St Brand 1.50	61	49⅝	50⅛	49½	49⅝	
63	51⅝	StdBrd pf3.50	z120	51½	51½	51	51 —	⅝
32	20½	StBrPaint .32	16	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
27⅝	14¼	Std Intl .24b	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	½
31¼	10½	Std Kollsman	28	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
75	48¼	StOCal 2.80b	448	49⅝	49½	48½	48½—	⅛
78¾	44	StOilInd 2.30	307	45⅝	45¼	44⅝	45 —	1
85⅝	60⅝	StOilNJ 3.75g	685	62¼	62⅝	61¼	61½—	⅝
119⅝	65¼	StdOilOh 2.70	152	78¾	79⅞	75¾	77 —	2¼
20⅝	8⅝	St Packaging	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	½
28	11	Std Press .44	247	12⅝	13½	12½	13 +	½
15¾	9⅛	StPrudent .66	58	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	¼
29½	19½	StdPrud pf.10	6	22¼	23	22¼	23 +	⅝
54	41⅝	StanWks 1.40	2	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞+	⅜
33⅞	13⅞	Stanray .60	30	14	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
22⅝	15¼	Starrett .80	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
50	32¾	StaufCh 1.80	197	34⅝	35¼	34½	34⅝	
50	36	StaufC pf1.80	31	35½	36	35½	35½—	½
16¾	9¼	SterchiBr .48	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
44⅞	32⅝	SterlDrug .75	213	40	41¾	40	41⅛+	⅞
83⅝	62	SterlD pf1.50	2	77⅝	77¾	77⅛	77⅛+	½
65	36¼	StevensJ 2.40	34	37¼	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
50½	33⅝	StewWar 1.80	12	36½	36¾	36½	36⅝	
38¼	21⅞	Stoke VanC 1	65	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
16⅝	13¼	StokeVC pf 1	z100	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½—	½
51	33½	StoneW 1.90	7	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
19⅞	12⅛	StoneCont .36	9	12¼	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
62	24½	StorerBdcst 1	24	27⅞	28¼	27½	27½—	¾
63⅞	32½	StudeWorth 1	65	40⅛	40¼	38¾	39¾—	2
101	63	Stu Wor pf85	2	70	70	68½	68½—	3¼
46⅝	26¼	StuW pfA1.40	10	30	30	29	29¾—	⅛
30	15⅝	SuburbCo .68	100	15⅝	15½	15	15 —	⅛
42¾	29⅝	Sub Prop 1.60	16	30⅞	31¼	30⅝	30⅞—	⅝
22⅞	13¼	SuCrest .80	2	13½	13⅞	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
43	28	SunChem .40	30	33½	33½	33⅛	33½	
76¼	42½	Sun Oil 1b	31	43⅛	43⅛	42¾	42¾—	¼
58¼	33⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	115	34¼	34⅝	34⅝	34½+	⅛
28⅝	23½	Sunbeam .80	59	24⅛	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
67	25⅝	Sundstrnd .80	56	27½	27½	27	27 —	⅛
75⅞	46½	Sundst pf3.50	1	46½	46½	46½	46½—	½
27½	13¼	Sunsh Mn .52	89	14⅝	14⅝	14	14 —	⅝
47¾	21¾	Sup Valu 1.10	25	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾—	½
235	130½	SuperOil 1.40	31	129	129	128½	129 —	1½
41¼	20	SupmkGn .40	16	25¾	26	25¾	26 +	¼
47	26	Supmk pf1.30	2	32	32	32	32 —	½
8⅞	6⅛	SurvyFd .80g	193	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
26¾	14⅛	Swank .60a	46	14⅝	14½	14	14½—	½
35¼	21¾	Swift Co .60	75	29¼	29⅝	29	29 —	¼
32⅝	22	Swingline .40	23	27½	27½	26½	26¾—	1
38⅛	27	SybronCp .60	12	36½	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞—	⅝
68	52¾	Sybron pf2.40	1	62	62	62	62 +	½
32⅝	13⅝	Systron Donn	10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
T								
43¼	24½	Taft Brd .60	26	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅜
33½	18	TalcottN 1.10	124	18¾	18¾	18	18 —	1
61	26	Talley Ind	141	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	33½—	1⅛
29⅝	19¾	Tampa El .76	29	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
68⅞	41	Tandy Corp	47	59	59	56¾	56⅞—	2⅛
27⅝	19½	TappanCo .40	15	24	24¼	23⅝	24 +	¼
12⅝	6⅛	TechMat .23f	39	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
71⅞	51¼	Tektronix	13	68½	68⅞	68¼	68⅛—	⅛
45½	28¼	Teledyne	194	36⅝	36⅞	35⅝	35¾—	⅜
209	112	Teledy pf3.50	1	143	143	143	143 +	1
86⅝	76	Teledyne pf 6	3	80	80½	80	80½+	½
24	17⅝	Templein .25	37	18⅝	18⅝	17½	17½—	⅜
31¾	22	Tenneco 1.32	280	22	22⅛	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
115½	81⅛	Tennec pf5.50	26	81	81⅝	80	80 —	1½
29½	27¾	Texaco 1.60	985	29	29⅞	29	29⅝+	⅜
35	22¼	TexETrn 1.40	152	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
41	24¼	TexGasT 1.48	44	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
39⅝	24⅝	TexGs pf1.50	12	30	30¼	30	30½—	⅛
39⅞	20	TexGSul .60	431	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
38¼	26	Texas Ind 1b	10	33	33	32½	32½—	⅛
140¼	94⅝	Texasinst .80	232	118⅛	119½	117½	117¾—	⅜
49¾	32⅝	TexOilGs .05	6	47	47	46¼	46½—	⅜
24⅞	16⅛	TexP Ld .45g	24	16½	16½	16	16 —	⅛
55⅝	50¼	TexUtil 1.68	69	53½	54⅛	53¾	53¾+	½
45	23¼	Textron .90	142	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅝
51¾	34⅝	Textrn pf2.08	34	35	35	32	32½—	3⅛
42¼	23¼	Textrn pf1.40	19	26	26	25¼	25¼—	1½
22⅝	10⅛	Thiokol .40	123	10⅜	10⅞	10½	10⅜—	⅛
52½	40¾	ThomBet 1.04	10	48½	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	
25⅝	17	Thom Ind .40	4	17⅛	17¼	17	17	
30⅝	17	ThriftyDr .40	11	19⅛	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
100⅛	36⅝	Timein 1.90a	45	40¼	41	39½	41	
49¼	37½	TimesMir .50	21	39⅛	39⅝	39	39⅝—	¼
40⅝	27⅛	Timk RB 1.80	43	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
35	20½	Tish Rlty .40	44	24⅛	24⅛	22¾	22¾—	1⅛
25⅝	19	Tobin Pkg 1	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
49¼	26⅝	ToddShp 1.20	1	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
35½	26	ToledEd 1.60	14	27	27⅛	27	27 —	⅜
28⅞	18⅛	ToolRoll .40b	8	22	22	21½	21½—	⅜
72	47½	Trano Co .90	13	61¼	61¼	60	60 —	1⅛
35	25½	TransUn 1.16	252	29⅞	30	29½	29¾—	⅛
45¼	21	TrnWAir .50p	311	22¼	22½	21⅝	21⅞—	⅜
37½	25	TrnWAir pf 2	22	25	25¼	25	25 —	½
20⅝	10	TranWF .39f	30	10	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
38¼	23	Transmr .50b	278	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Transcon .40	35	11¼	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
27¼	13⅛	Transctl Inv	197	23½	23⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	½
16⅛	6	Transitron	42	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
38	26½	Travelers .80	526	32¼	32¼	31½	31½—	1½
48½	38½	Travlers pf 2	20	43⅛	43½	42¼	43 —	⅛
36⅝	29⅝	TriCont 3.47g	42	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
40⅝	33⅝	TriCon pf2.50	3	33¼	33¾	33⅛	33⅞—	⅛
37⅝	15⅛	Trianln 1.25g	19	16	16	15⅛	15½—	¾
45	31⅛	TRW Inc 1	111	36¼	37	35¾	37 +	½
101	72	TRW pf4.50	2	75	75	75	75	
17½	14	Tucsn GE .72	41	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
41¾	15⅝	TwenCnt .50p	194	16½	16½	15¾	15⅞—	½
U								
48½	26¾	UAL Inc 1	232	27½	27⅞	27	27⅛—	⅞
36¼	25⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	33¼—	½
23½	18⅝	UGI Cp 1.20	5	20	20	19½	19½—	½
28⅛	14½	UMC Ind .72	52	16½	16½	15¾	15¾—	⅜
19⅝	9⅛	Unarco .40	55	10	10⅛	9⅛	9½—	½
33	22¾	Unil Ltd .90g	1	29	29	29	29 +	¾
36	26⅞	UniINV 1.49g	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
35⅞	27⅝	Un Camp 1	89	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31¼—	¼
47¼	36⅛	Un Carbide 2	411	36⅞	36⅞	36	36¼—	⅝
20⅝	8¼	Union Corp	36	9	9	8⅝	8⅝—	½
23⅝	17	Un Elec 1.20	128	17	17½	17	17½+	½
65	50	Un El pf 4	z20	50½	50½	50½	50½—	½
64¼	35	UnOilCal 1.60	349	35	35⅛	34	34 —	1
84	47½	UOCal pf2.50	63	48½	48¼	47	47¼—	1½
53¼	42⅝	Un Pac Cp 2	161	43½	43¾	42	43 —	¾
63⅞	38⅝	UnionPacif 2	41	38⅛	38⅝	37¼	38¼—	⅜
11⅞	7	UnPac pf.40	31	7½	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
53	37½	Unionamt 1.40	38	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	
32	18⅝	Uniroyal .70	166	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
135	100	Uniroyal pf 8	z680	100	102	100	101⅛+	⅛
49⅞	26⅛	Unishops .30	55	43½	44⅛	42⅛	44⅛+	1
81⅛	39⅝	UnitAirc 1.80	56	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛—	⅞
15⅝	10	Unit Cp .70g	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24⅛	12⅝	Unit Fin Cal	31	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	1
87	41	Un Fruit 1.40	10	43	43	41	41 —	2
20¼	11½	Unit Ind .20	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11	6⅞	UnitInd pf.42	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37½	26⅛	Unit MM 1.30	64	27⅝	27½	27	27 —	⅜
35¼	17	Un Nuclr .92f	106	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3¾	Unit Pk Min	22	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4½—	⅛
41⅝	32	USForS 3.49g	20	32½	32¾	32½	32½	
47¾	28½	US Freigt 1.40	46	29	29	28	28⅛—	⅛
88	62¾	USGypsm 3a	43	62½	63	62½	62½—	⅛
46½	30	USGyp pf1.80	5	33	33	32½	32½—	¼
32½	21	US Indust .45	107	25	25¼	25	25⅛+	⅛
36	26⅝	US PlyCh .84	60	32	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
93	75	USPCh pf5.50	z50	76	76	76	76 +	1
42½	27½	USPCh pf1.20	20	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅝—	½
34	21⅛	US Shoe .88	26	22	22⅛	22	22¼+	⅛
65⅛	33	US Smelt 1b	76	38¼	38¼	36⅝	37 —	1⅞
81¼	69	USSme pf5.50	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
49	33⅝	US Steel 2.40	401	33⅞	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝—	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	USTobac 1.10	9	18⅞	19⅛	18¾	19 +	¼
32	20½	Unit Util .88	130	22⅝	22⅝	21½	22¼—	⅜
36	26¼	UnUtil pf1.25	14	28¼	28¾	28	28⅝+	⅛
48¼	32	UnUtil pf1.50	8	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	⅛
35	25⅛	UnvLeaf 1.50	5	26¾	27	26¾	27 +	⅜
28½	20⅝	UnivO Pd .80	229	23⅝	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
111½	64¼	Univsty Cmp	392	103⅛	104⅛	98⅛	100⅛—	3⅛
58¼	37½	Upjohn 1.60	236	52¼	52⅞	52	52½	
33⅝	17	Uris Bldg .40	77	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
28½	19½	USLIFE .50	80	32⅛	32⅝	31⅝	32 —	⅛
46	34⅛	USM Cp 1.60	19	40½	40½	40	40 —	⅛
54¼	42¼	USM pf2.10	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼—	½
26½	20	USM pf1.50	z10	20½	20½	20½	20½+	½
47	29¾	UtahCons .60	40	41⅞	42⅝	41⅝	42¼+	¾
38¼	29	Utah PL 1.80	7	30	30	30	30	
V								
37½	26½	Valve Cp .40	46	35½	35½	35	35¼—	⅛
37¼	24½	Varian Asso	354	26⅞	27¼	26½	26⅞—	⅛
42	27	Veeer 1.60	22	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
32⅝	15¼	Vendo Co .60	20	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅞
47⅛	31	VF Corp 1	85	34	34	33	33 —	1¼
63¾	26¼	VictComp .50	26	26⅞	27¾	26⅞	27 +	⅛
44½	7½	Villager .37p	73	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅝	21	VaElPw 1.12	161	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¼—	⅛
103¼	93	VaEP pf7.72	z300	94½	95	94½	95 +	2
83¼	65½	VaE&P pf 5	z420	65	65	62½	62½—	3
64½	51½	VaEP pf4.04	z10	51¼	51½	51½	51½	
26⅞	17½	Vornado	82	20½	20½	20	20 —	⅛
38⅝	20⅝	VSI Corp .48	24	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31½—	¼
25⅝	17¾	Vulcan Mat 1	12	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
23¾	14	VWR Unit .72	17	14½	14½	13¾	13¾—	⅞
W								
38⅝	23½	Walgreen 1	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
49¼	36¾	WalkrH 1.20a	50	48½	48½	48½	48½—	¼
		Walk fn1.20a	1	43	43	43	43	
40⅝	22	Wall Murry 1	23	22½	23	22½	23 +	½
68	41¾	WallM pf1.70	7	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼—	3¼
14⅛	7	Walworth Co	16	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
52⅞	25¼	WardFd 1.10f	11	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	¾
34¼	20½	Warnaco .90	22	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	
56⅝	31¼	Warnc pf1.50	8	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
62½	42⅝	Warn Co 1.44	2	43	43	43	43 +	⅛
74⅞	52½	WarLam 1.10	202	72⅛	73⅞	72⅛	72½+	1
56¼	30	Warn Sw 1.60	40	31¼	31¼	31	31 —	⅛
30½	23⅝	WasGas 1.72	13	24⅝	24⅝	24	24 —	¼
22⅝	11⅝	WashStl .70	7	11¾	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
27⅞	19¼	Was Wat 1.28	35	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	
43⅛	14	Watkin Johns	76	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	½
22⅞	12⅛	Wayn Gos .76	14	12½	12¾	12½	12¾+	½
57¼	26½	Way G pf1.60	1	27	27	27	27 +	½
20⅛	10	WeanUnit .80	25	10	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
27¼	14	Weathrd .50g	20	14	14⅝	14	14⅛	
23⅝	10½	Webb Del E	136	11	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
42⅞	31	Weis Mkt .84	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Welbilt .11f	x8	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
36⅝	21¼	WescoF 1.37f	66	22⅞	23	22	22⅛—	¼
33¼	24	WestTra .25g	7	24	24	23¾	23¾—	¼
76	58	WPP pf 4.50	z270	60¼	60¼	60	60 —	⅛
51⅝	24⅞	WstPtP 1.85g	15	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾—	⅛
44⅝	17⅝	WnAir L .50p	158	17¾	18	17½	17⅞+	⅛
44⅛	35⅝	Wn Banc 1.30	58	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40 —	⅛
34⅝	23	Wstn Md 1.60	7	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼—	⅜
46⅝	19	WstnPac 2.20	47	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
58⅝	38	WnUTel 1.40	67	44	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
89	73¾	Wn Un pf 6	2	74	74	73⅝	73⅝—	
103¼	83¼	Wn Un pf4.60	2	87	87	86	86 —	2
71¼	53⅝	WestgEl 1.80	181	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
68½	53⅝	WestE pf3.80	z950	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝+	⅛
37⅞	24¾	Westvco 1.05	131	26	26	25½	26 —	¼
46⅝	28¼	Weyberg 1.20	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
44⅝	33	Weyerhsr .80	78	40⅞	40⅞	40	40 —	⅝
116	105	Weyhr pf6.75	5	106	106	106	106	
37⅛	17	WheelPitt Stl	36	18⅝	18¾	18¼	18¼—	¾
75½	64¼	WheelPit pf 6	z140	65	65	65	65 +	¼
64⅝	54¾	WheelPit pf 5	z140	54½	54½	54¼	54⅛—	⅛
64	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	30	58	58⅛	58	58⅛—	⅛
39	17½	WhiteCn .40b	77	18⅞	19	18½	18½—	¼
40	34	WhitCn pfA 3	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
39¼	32	WhitCn pfC 3	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
43¾	26¼	WhiteCrss .44	11	28⅛	28⅛	27¼	27⅛—	1
50⅝	28½	White Mot 2	98	28⅞	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞—	¾
32¾	15½	Whittaker	245	16½	16¾	16	16 —	¼
53⅝	35	WickesCorp 1	18	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛+	⅝
24	9¾	WiebtStr .20b	26	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞	
67	61	Will Ross .36	14	62¾	63⅝	62¾	63⅝+	⅛
39⅞	26	Williams Bro	41	28½	29⅛	28⅛	28¼+	¼
33½	24½	WmsBr pf.80	1	27	27	27	27	
36⅝	31	WinnDix 1.62	20	32½	32½	31¼	31¼—	1¼
37¼	32⅝	Winn Dixie B	2	32⅝	32½	32½	32½—	½
24⅝	20¼	WisElPw 1.40	52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22	15⅝	WisPSvc 1.10	34	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
43⅞	20	Witco Ch .92	6	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞—	½
21	12	Wolv WW .50	36	12⅛	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
23⅞	16⅛	Womelco .42	27	18½	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
47⅝	22	Woods Cp .48	25	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
43⅝	28¼	Woolwth 1.20	62	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞—	⅛
60¼	43	Woolw pf2.20	1	53	53	53	53 —	⅞
30⅝	10	World Airwy	51	10¼	10½	10⅛	10½	
123	104¼	Wrigley 3a	2	106¼	107	106¼	107	
23½	13¾	Wurlitzer .80	12	14	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
X								
115	85¼	Xerox Cp .60	553	103	103½	102	102⅛—	1
65⅝	28¼	XTRA Inc	35	35⅝	35⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	1¾
Y								
25	18½	YngstSD 1.20	7	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
Z								
55⅝	40⅝	Zale Corp .64	50	42½	42½	42	42¼—	½
40⅝	34	Zale pf A.80	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼—	1½
67¼	31⅝	Zapata Norn	227	31⅞	34⅛	31⅞	34⅛+	2¼
88	60	ZapaNor pf 2	1	59	59	59	59 —	1
46	32½	Zayre Corp	17	38	38	37½	37½—	¾
53	33¼	ZenithR 1.40	192	35½	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	¾
34½	20¾	Zurn Ind .28	169	25½	27⅛	25½	26⅝+	1⅝

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amax 6½-82	83½	85
Amoco 6¾-83	88¼	89¾
Armco In 7¼-82	51½	53
AustriEl 6¾-82	89½	90
AvonProd 6½-81	85½	87
BancoNaOb 7½-74	88½	93
BEC 7-73	95	95½
Bendix 8-79	97¼	98½
Borg War 8-79	97	98
BrenAglo 6½-77	91	92½
Caisse Nat 6½-82	87½	89
Celanes 6¾-82	89	93½
ChevronO 6½-72	94½	96
ChevronO 7-80	92	93½
Chrysler 7-84	87½	90½
ContOil 7-80	91	92½
Copen City 8-84	95	97½
Copen Tel 6½-82	85	86½
CutlerH 7½-80	92	93½
Cyanamid 5¼-80	85	86½
Denmark 6½-82	89	92½
El & Mus 6½-82	86	87½
Eur C&S 6½-87	88½	90½
Eur InvBk 6½-80	90	92
ENI 6½-88 June	91	93
ENI 6½-88 Nov	90	92
Eriksberg 6½-82	91½	93
4 Seas. ww 7½-84	101	102½
GenMills 7-80	89	91½
W.R.Grace 5¾-80	79½	81
Grangesb 6½-87	85	86½
Honda 7½-81	93½	95
Honeywell 6-83	87	88
IcelandAlo 6½-82	89½	91
IntIncFund	90	92
IntUtil w/w 6½-72	90	92
Kawasaki 7¼-73	95½	97
Leasco 7-74	91	93½
Mexico 7-82	85½	88
Mitsubishi 7¼-73	97¾	98¾
MobilInt 7-86	91	92½
Nabisco 6½-82	89¼	90¼
NacFin 7½-82	86	87½
N.Zealand 6¾-79	96	97½
NipponEl 7½-81	89½	91
NipponPet 7½-73	96	97½
NorskHyd 6½-82	87	89½
Occidental 7½-84	87	90½
Olivetti 6¾-82	88½	90
Oppland 6½-82	83½	85
Oslo 6½-77	93	94½
Oslo 7½-73	96	97½
PhilIntF 6½-79	92½	94
Portugal 6½-77	95	96½
Proct&G 6½-82	89½	91
Quebec Hydro 8-74	95½	96½
Renault 6½-82	85	86½
Rockwell 6½-73	94	95½
Roth-Rijn 6½-82	85½	87
S.F.E 7-74	94	95½
Shell Intl 6½-79	89	90½
S.N.C.F 6½-85	84½	85
Siemens 5½-79	100	101½
Sumitomo 7½-73	96	97½
Teledyne 7-73	96	97½
Teled 6½-83 w/w	92½	94
TransalpF 6¾-83	86½	88
TransoG 7-81	88	89½
T.R.W. 7¾-83	89	90½
Zapataw/w 6½-80	89	91
Levin Town 5-88	56½	58½
MarMidland 5-88	98½	100½
Miles 4¾-93	113	115
Mitsui 6½-83	97	99
Motorola 4½-83	92	94
MurphyO 5-89	68	70
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
OwensIll 5-77	99	101
PanAm 5¼-88	77	79
Pepsico 4½-81	110	112
PhilMor 4½-83	103	105
PhilMor 4¾-89	95½	97½
Phil'Lamp 4½-83	105	107
R.C.A. 5-88	90	92
ReynMet 5-88	87	89
SCM 5¼-89	79	81
Searle 4¾-88	92	94
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
Tyco Int 5-84	59	61
UtahInt 5¼-83	110½	112½
WardFood 5¼-88	88	90
WarnLam 4½-88	118½	120½

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84	86	88
Amro 5½-89	96½	98½
Apco 6-89	96	98
AKU 4¾-89	89	91
Alusuisse 4¾-87	95	97
Ambac 5½-83	84	86
AmCan 4¾-88	84	86
AmTobs¼-88	98½	100½
Asahi 6¼-84	98	100
Ashland 5-88	79½	81½
BermaO 5¼-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	92	94
Chrysler 4¾-88	71	73
Cummins 5-88	94	96
Denny's 5½-89	70	72½
Equity Fd 5¼-89	97	99
EastKodak 4½-88	94	96
Firestone 5-88	93½	95½
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-85	79	81
GenFoods 4¾-82	95	97
Hitachi 6½-84	95½	97½
I.S.E. 5-88	101	103
I.S.E. 6¼-89	103½	104½
J. Logan 4¾-83	86	88
WaltKidde 5-89	86½	88½
KLM 5¾-88	91	93
Komatsu 6¼-84	102½	104½
Kubota 6½-84	97	99
Leasco 5-88	81½	83
Leasco 5-89	63	64½
LTV 5-88	49½	51½

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81	93	95
N.Zealand 6¾-82	92½	94½
SiraKvina 7¼-83	93	95

Unit of Account Bonds

BancoFom 5.50-78	93	94
CassaMez 5½-78	86½	87½
Cavado 7⅜-80	95¼	96¼
ComFedEl 6½-86	86½	87½
Copen Gr 5⅞-84	88	89
Copen City 6¾-78	96½	97½
Copen City 6⅞-88	93	94
CUI 6¼-77	96	97
Escom 7⅞-78	93	94
Eur C&S 5¾-85	90	91
NorgesK 5½-83	92	93
Redernes 6⅝-80	96	97
Reed 6¾-83	89½	90½
Sacor 6¾-76	98½	99½
Sacor 6¾-77	96½	99½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.13	91.11	108.69
Previous	97.25	91.21	108.96

Foreign Stock Indexes

1969	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	121.1	120.6	138.6	107.2
Brussels	90.28	90.06	102.29	89.71
Frankfurt	169.90	168.84	177.24	149.45
London 30	391.8	392.8	520.1	357.2
London 500	N.A.	152.78	193.73	140.08
Milan	70.10	69.14	75.06	60.43
Paris	131.7	132.7	135.9	101.3
Sydney	611.08	615.36	638.17	546.29
Tokyo (n)	172.15	172.37	172.37	143.73
Tokyo (o)	2261.43	2261.90	2263.87	1748.88
Zurich	343.5	344.8	383.7	318.0

(n) New (o) Old. N.A. Not available.

European Gold Markets

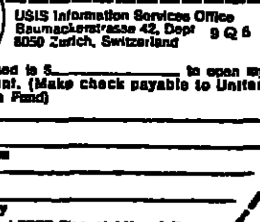
Dec. 16, 1969

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.025	35.05	—0.07
Zurich	35.10	35.07	—0.13
Paris (12.5 kilo)	36.32	36.37	—0.22

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	63¼	63¾	63⅝
Fiduciary Tr.	80	85	80
First Nat. Boston	65¾	66½	65¾
U.S. Trust Co.	59½	61	59½



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N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS—9 ....

Allied Mills, Buff Forge, Donnelley n, Ennis BusF, IntFlav Fra, Kauf Broad, Masonite, Nt CashReg, Plan Resrch

.... NEW LOWS—309 ....

Admiral, Aguirre Co, Air Reducin, Allegh Cp, AllegCp 6pf, Alleg Lud, Allied Chem, Allied Str pf, Amal Sugar, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, Amer Can, A DualVest, Am Exp Ind, Am Invest, Am So Afr, AmSugar pf, Am Tel Tel, Amsted, Amtel, Ariz Pub Sv, Armour pf, Assd Transp, Atl City El, Atl Rich, AtlRh 3.75pf, AtlRch 3pf, Avco Corp, Avnet Inc, Avnet 2.50pf, Ball G pf C, Barber Oil, Bates Mfg, Bemis Co, Bendix pf, BenFin pfV, Beth Steel, Boeing, Bond Strs, Borg Warn, Brown Co, BrownCo pf, Bwn Sharpe, Budd Co pf, Calif Finanl, Cdn Pac, Caro ClinOh, Carp Tech, Case JI, Cater Trac, CCI Corp, CCI Corp pf, Cen Ill Lt pf, Cert-teed Pd, Chemetn, Ches Co Va, Ches Ohio, ChMStPP ct, CRIP ct UP, CRIP ct NW, Chris Craft, ChrisC cvpf, Chris-C prpf, Chrysler, Cin Gas El, Cin GE 4pf, City Stores, Colum Gas, ComwEd pf, Comwlth Oil, Conrac Corp, Con Leasing, Coop TR pf, Copeland, Corr [illegible]eel, CPC Intl, Crane Co, Dan River, Dana Corp, Dayin PwLt, DayPL pf C, Deltec Int, Denny Rest, Dereco pf A, Dereco pf B, Dial Finan, Donnelley n, Dresser Ind, Duke Pw, duPnt 4.50pf, Duq Lt, Duq 3.75 pf, Duq 2.10 pf, Dynam Am, East Util, ElPaso NG, Empcr Cap, Equit Gas, Family Fin, Fed Pac El, Fed Pap Bd, Fibrebrd Cp, Fisher Fds, Florida Stl, Food Fair, Foote Mineral, Fuqua Ind, GAF Corp, GAF Cp pf, Gen Am Oil, Gen Cigar, Gen E.ec, Gen Instr pf, GenMtr 5pf, GenTelEl pf, Gld Lewis, GlenAld 3pf, Goodrich, Granitev, GtWest Unit, Green Shoe, Gulf Mob O, GlfSU 5.08pf, Gulf Wn In, GulfW 1.75pf, GulfW 3.50pf, Ham Watch, Hanes Corp, Haw Elec, Hayes Alb, Hel Curt A, Helmerch P, HotelCp Am, Ideal Bas pf, Ill Cent Ind, Indpls P Lt, Ind Bancp, Inland Steel, Inmont Cp, Interco, Interlk Steel, Intl Harv, Int Mining, Int Util, Int Util A, Int Util pf, Interpace, Interpace pf, Interst Pw, Iowa El LP, Jackson Atl, Jaeger Mch, JimW 1.60pf, Jones Lau, KLM Airl, Kroehler, Kroger Co, Laclede Gas, LehVal Ind, Leonard Ref, LFC Finanl, Libby O Frd, Libb Mc Nl, Ling Tem V, Ling TV AA, Ling TV 5pf, Litton Ind, Litton prcpf, Lockhd Airc, Lone S Gas, LongILt pfE, Loral Corp, Lukens Stl, Lykes Yngs, LykeYng pf, [illegible], [illegible], Marcmont, McGreg DA, Mead Corp, Mead pf A, Mead pf B, Mesta Mach, Midld Ross, Midwest Oil, Mission Cp, Mohasco, Monarch M, Mont Pow, Nat Airlines, NatCity Lin, Nat Distill, NatInd .60pf, NatInd pfwi, Nat Tea, Nevada Pw, NewEng TT, NiaM 6.10pf, NiaM 4.85pf, NiaM 3.40pf, No Am Car, NeAmRk pf, NoNG 6.84pf, NSPw 4.11pf, Nwtind pfA, NVF Co, Ogden Corp, Okla N Gas, Olin Corp, Orange Rk, Outlet Co, Pac Int Ex, Pacific Lig, Pac Petrol, Pac Pow Lt, Pac T&T p f, Pan Am Sul, Parker Pen, Penn Cent, Pa Co pf, Pa Pw Lt, Peoples Gas, Petinc 2d pf, Peter Paul, Phila Elec, Ph El 4.30pf, Phil Pet, Pionr N Gas, Potlatch F, Potom Elec, PPG Ind, PSInd 3.50pf, Publick Ind, PuerR Cem, Pullman, Purex Corp, Raym Int, Raytheon pf, Reading 1 pf, Reeves Bro, Reich Chem, Reliance El, Revere Cop, Revlon, ReyMet pfA, Riegel Text, Rucker Co, St Reg Pap, SantaFe Ind, Schick, Scott Fetzer, ScuddDVt pf, Sbd Wld Air, Shell Oil, Sheller Glob, Shellr 1.35pf, Smith AO, Southdn Inc, Sou Ry, Sperry Rnd, StdBrand pf, Signal 1 pf, Stauff 1.80pf, Stone Cont, Suburbn Co, Suepr Valu, Super Oil, Swank Inc, Taft Brdcst, Tech Mater, Temple Ind, Tenneco, Tenneco pf, Tex Glf Sul, TexP Ld Tr, Texfn 2.08pf, Thiokol, Transcn Lin, Tri Cont pf, Triangl Ind, Twent Cent, Un Carbide, Un Oil Cal, UnOilCal pf, UnPac Corp, Union Pac, Uniroyal, Unit Aircrft, Un Fin Col, US Freight, US Gypsum, US Steel, Veeder Ind, Va EP 5 pf, VWR Unit, Warc 1.50pf, Westc Tran, WstPt Pepp, Wn Air Lin, Westn Pac, Wn Un 6pf, Whl Pit 5pf, WhitCn pfC, White Motor, Winn Dix B, Wis El Pow, Wurlitzer, Zale pf A, ZapatNor pf

Market Summary

Dec. 16, 1969

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Chrysler	534,800	32½	—2⅛
Int Tel Tel	232,700	56⅝	—1⅛
Am Tel Tel	151,800	49⅛	— ⅜
Occiden Pet	111,800	24	+ ⅝
Gulf Oil	99,200	29¼	+1
Texaco	98,500	29⅝	+ ⅜
Litton Ind	85,200	36½	—2⅛
Skyline Cp	79,200	30	— ½
Gen Motors	74,300	66½	—1¾
Phill Pet	73,700	22½	— ¼
Donnelley n	73,300	24¼	— ¼
Gen Elec	70,100	75⅞	—1⅞
Polaroid	69,900	119⅝	— ⅝
Pan Am	69,100	12¼	
Sperry Rnd	68,700	37	— ⅞

Volume, all stocks, 11,880,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks, 1,891,200 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks, 15.9 percent. Average price, 15 stocks, $43.70. New 1969 highs, 9; lows, 309. Issues traded in: 1,635. Advances, 323; declines, 1,068; unchanged, 242. N.Y. stock index: 50.04 —0.48; industrial: 53.08 —0.50; transportation: 36.62 —0.67; utility: 38.11 —0.30; finance: 65.64 —0.77.

Most Actives—American

Brit Pet	96,900	12	+ ⅛
Goldfield	87,000	5	+ ⅛
Astrodata	70,800	32½	+1½
Shrench Ph	67,300	25½	— ¼
Airlift Intl	61,200	2	
Heinicke	57,600	12⅛	+1
Telex Corp	57,300	98¼	—4⅞
Slick Corp	50,300	19⅞	— ⅜
LoewsTh wt	38,500	15	— ¾
Dorsey Cp	36,000	20½	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales 4,160,000
Stock sales year ago 7,047,228

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$26.41	$25.94	$26.06	$.23

Dow Jones Averages

		Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30	Ind	782.30	787.42	770.48	773.83	—10.22
20	RR	171.60	172.77	168.34	169.43	— 3.04
15	Utl	106.53	107.78	105.60	106.56	— 0.10
65	Stk	256.39	258.20	252.38	253.82	— 3.23

Standard & Poor's

	High.	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	100.45	98.46	98.97	—.94
20 Railroads	36.08	35.07	35.35	—.66
55 Utilities	55.18	54.07	54.50	—.18
500 Stocks	91.05	89.33	89.72	—.82

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sell	*Short
Dec. 15	484,530	572,148	4,133
Dec. 12	437,985	479,558	2,537
Dec. 11	440,063	473,053	4,206
Dec. 10	458,797	539,110	6,291
Dec. 9	459,713	581,622	7,135

*These totals are included in the sales figures.



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Dec. 16, 1969

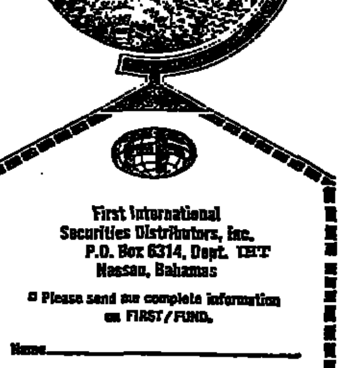
The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

A.P.C.A	$11.13
A.G.P. Fund	$10.44
AGRI-Fund	$4.12
A.I.I. Growth Fund	$10.43
Alexander Fund	$10.01
Amca U.S. shares Bid	S.F.74.00
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	$10.06
Am Income Prop B & S	$8.00
Amer. Real Estate Trust	$9.11
Ampro Fund	$10.00
Anchor Unit Trust	11/4d
Anchor Unit Trust B.	$8.5d
Anchor Wall Street Fund	$4.98
Aries Fund N.V.	$44.28†
Ascot Fund	$8.11
Ascotronic Fund	$10.12
Atlantic Exempt Fund	19/3½d
AtlanticR'lEst.Fd.Undrwrg	$10.00
British-Amer. Invest. Fd	$11.30
Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd	$0.93+
Can Gas & Energy Fd	$11.97
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.12a
Can. Security Growth Fd.	$4.61
Can Secur Growth Fd.	$5.05a
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$7.90
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.00
— Second Baham Inv Tr	$15.11
Carabico N.V "B" shares	$8.90
Combined Investments Fd	$297.54
Convert Fd Int: A & B Sh.	$9.27
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.59
Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.35
Crosby Fund S.A	$9.23
Delta Investment Fund	$9.08
Delta Multifund	$9.32
Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$9.76
ebco I	$25.00
ebco II	$25.00
Ebor Channel Capital Tr.	17/10d+
Ebor Trust Chan. Island	11/7d+
E.M.I.F S.A	$10.48
Euris European Bid	S.F.175.00
Euronion	$37.29
Executive Fund Canada	$7.40
Executive Growth Fund	$8.67
F.A.I.T./N.V	$100.00
FD & S International Fund	$84.33
F.I.I.M.P.F.	$12.53
Fidelity International Fd.	$14.81
Fiducem	B.F.1,395
Finance Union	$11.14
First/Fund	$10.05
First Investor Amer Trust	$8.46
First Liberty Fund Ltd.	$16.38
First National City Fund	$25.76
First Security Capital Fund	$91.31
Fleming Fund S.A	$35.50
Fleming Japan Fund	$13.98
Fleschner Becker Ehrlich	$5,090.22
Fonds Deltec	$12.49*
Fonsa, Swiss Shs. Bid	S.F.110.50
Fonselex	S.F.2,849
Formula Selection Fund	S.F.119.65
Fortune Fund	$4.31
Frontier Growth Fund	$7.67
Frontier Trust	$10.87
Fund of Australia	$4.91
Galaxy Fund	$7.91
Global Fund	$7.95
Globinvest Bid	S.F.98.50
Grand American Fd. N.V.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	Can.$7.30*
Hambro Overseas Fund	$8.43
Haussmann Holdings N.V.	$10,100
Hedged Investors Limited	$12,379
H.O.L.T. Hobet	$27.43
ICOFUND	$10.09
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$12.64
— Realstock	$10.00
— Fund of New York	$14.61
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— Fonditalia	$12.10
— Fund of Funds	$20.81
— I.I.T.	$8.79
— Investors Fonds	D.M.23.58
— IOS Regent Fund	$8.60
— IOS Venture	Can.$4.88
— IOS Venture (Int'l)	$9.19
I.U.S.F	$10.14
Intertix	$104.22
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.141.28
Interfund S.A.	$10.62
Intermarket Fund I.	$101.94
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd.	$20.90
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.90
Intervestor Growth Fund	$5.95
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.45
Italamerica S A Fund	$10.26
Japan Pacific Fund	$10.79
Japan Selection Fund	$34.35
Kleinwort Benson Int Fd.	$9.91
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$12.49
Lafayette Associates	$67.05
Lake Shore Fund	$104.35
Mad. Inter. Fund	$7.81
Maritime Equity Fund	Can.$3.67
M & G Island Fund	14/11½d
Midas Gold Fd. (1,250 oz)	$36.08
Modal Positive Fund N.V	$430.00
Mutual Accumulating	Can.$5.59
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd	$18.86
Mutual Growth Fund	Can.$8.18
Neckermann-Fund	D.M.25.35
Neuwirth Investment Fd	$7.79
N.A.M.F	$89.64
Nippon Fund	$17.03
Nippon Dynamics Fund	$8.96
Nordiska Fund Limited	$9.38
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$72.60
Nor Amer Inv Fund	$2.85
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	$22.18
Olympic Capital Fund	$5.28
Pacific-Invest Bid	S.F.106.50
Pacific Seaboard Fund	$21.54
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FDS:	
— Pan Amer Growth Fd	$11.17
— Pan. Amer. Income Fd	$4.87
— Pan. Amer. Special Fd	$17.19
Performance Group Fund	$1.13
Property Gr. Fd. of Amer.	$10.00
Real Estate Fund of Am	$10.50
Renta Fund	L.F.3,364
Roosevelt Fund	$9.13
SAFE Fund	$14.83
Safit. S. Africa Shs. Bid	S.F.195.00
Security Growth Fund	$10.95
Selective Capital Fund	$13.01
Shamrock Fund	$12.78
Shareholders Am Real Eq	$9.08
Shareholders Excalibur	$9.15
Sima. Swiss Real Est. Bid	S.F.137.00
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int Securities	$10.24
— Chase Selection Fund	$12.01
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.9.21
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$18.38
— Invest. Selection Fd	$8.34
Sogelux Capital Fund	L.F.746
S. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.9431
Stanhope Transat Fund	$14.56
Standard&Poor Int. Fund	$350.32
S. & P. Dollar Fund	£5.03
S. & P Sterling Fund	£5.21
Target Offshore	20/3d
The Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,080.48
The Commodity Fund	$6.30
The Nassau Fund Ltd.	$11.12
The U.S. Fund N.V.	$8.88
Transpacific Fund	$10.79
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	23/4d
Tyndall Inter. Fund	24/7d
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.11
Unifonds	S.F.38.10
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.46
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd	$10.00
— USI Venture Fund	$9.13
— Euro-Am. Real Est Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
USIF Real Estate	$6.97
U.S. Income Properties	$9.07
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	$12.86
Universal Bk Stock Fund	$15.37
Victory Fund S.A.	$10.10
Washington Associates	$66.88
Westn Australia Miner Fd	$23.48
Western Growth Fund	$7.86
Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A	$8.500
World Equity Growth Fd.	$360.00
World Insur. Stock Fnd	$14.16
World Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.40
Worldwide Securities	$43.27
Worldwide Special	$3.434
Zodiac Fund	$9.78

B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxembourg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; †—New; N.A.—Not available; + — offer price; a—Asked.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
14⅝	5⅛	Aber Pet .07	9	5⅝	5¾	5	5⅛	
9⅝	4¾	Acme Hamil	23	5	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
11¼	4¼	Acme Proc	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27¼	10⅛	Adams Russl	29	11	11	10	10	—1
25½	11¼	Aerodex Inc	10	13¼	13¼	12½	12½	—½
15⅞	10½	AeroFlow .30	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—½
32½	14½	Aerojet .50a	22	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—¼
32	13	Aeronca .20g	44	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅜
16¾	9⅛	AerosolT .76t	18	11¾	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
14⅛	5½	Aerovox Cp	19	6½	6½	6¼	6⅛	
21⅞	10½	AIC Photo	7	11	11⅛	10½	10½	—½
22¼	9	Aiken Ind	8	9⅝	9½	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
53¾	31¼	Aileen Inc	35	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	—½
16⅞	5½	A M Cos	38	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½	—⅛
7½	2	Airlift Intl	612	2	2⅛	2	2	
18	10⅞	Airpax El .20	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—¼
20	8⅝	Air West	261	9½	10⅞	9⅝	10	+1⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Airwick B .25	10	13½	14	13½	14	+⅜
40	17	Alax Ma .30g	2	19	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
68	55	AlaPw pf4.20	z300	55	55½	55	55½	
42	31	Alan Wd 1.60	2	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	—½
73	65¼	Alan Wd pf 5	z125	65	66	65	66	+¾
19	9⅛	Alaska Airl	89	11	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
49½	19¾	Alaska Inter	18	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	AlbaWald .24	35	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
14⅞	7⅜	Aldon Ind	27	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	—⅜
14¼	6¼	All Am Eng	18	6½	6½	6	6	—⅝
29⅞	10¾	Allegh Airl	84	11	11	10½	10¾	
21½	5	Alleg Airl wt	14	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—¼
24¾	10	AllegCorp wt	46	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	—¼
43¼	20½	Allen El .76f	20	21½	21½	21	21	—½
23⅝	11¾	Allian T .40g	2	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	—¼
14⅞	5½	Allied Art	48	9	9	8¼	8⅝	—⅝
29¾	11⅞	AlliedCll .22p	19	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	—⅞
16⅝	9⅞	Allison Sll .40	10	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
51⅝	20½	AlloyUnl .10d	56	22¼	22⅝	21½	21¾	—1⅛
27⅝	15	AlrightAu .54	22	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
12⅝	5	Alpha Indust	20	5	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
19⅝	8⅝	AltamilCp .20	38	8½	9	8½	8⅝	
35	13⅛	Alter Fds .50	6	15½	15½	15	15⅛	—½
62	50	Alcoa pf3.75	z450	50⅞	50⅞	49½	49½	—1⅛
20⅝	9⅝	AlumSpec .44	2	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
12¾	5½	Amco Indust	6	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
14⅞	7¾	Ameco Inc	94	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20¾	5¾	A AutVnd .20	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
20½	10⅛	AmBiltrit .60	22	10½	10½	10	10	—¼
27½	8	ABkStra .22d	22	8½	8⅝	8	8¼	—⅛
38½	21⅛	AmBldgM .24	13	35½	35½	34¾	34⅞	—⅜
23¼	14⅝	Am FinA 1.10	28	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½	—¼
22½	18⅝	AmFin pf1.50	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
8⅝	4½	A sraell .21g	25	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
71	28¼	AmMfg 1.75g	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—⅜
42¼	27	Am Med .12	20	38½	38¾	38¼	38½	+⅛
25½	12	Am Mot Inns	147	25	25	23⅞	23⅞	—⅝
35	26	Am Petr .85g	34	32½	33	32½	32½	—½
16⅛	5⅛	Am Precision	7	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5½	—¼
11¼	8⅛	AmRlt T .67g	14	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
17½	6¼	AmSaf Equip	46	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛	
24¾	14¼	AmTech .20g	8	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
25½	12	Ames DS .92f	8	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅜	+⅜
18⅛	6⅛	AMK wt	241	7⅜	8	7½	7½	—¼
30⅞	17⅞	AmpcoMt .60	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
61¾	32⅝	Amrep Corp	61	47⅝	47⅝	46	46	—1⅝
19½	12⅞	Anderson .36	17	13¼	14	13¼	14	+¼
11⅛	5¾	AndreaRa .25	4	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
7⅛	2⅝	vjAndy Gard	5	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝	
28⅞	19¼	Angelica .18	21	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	—¼
8	2⅝	Anglo Lautro	53	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
20⅝	10¼	Ansul Co .56	14	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	—⅜
24	13	Anthony Ind	21	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—¾
11⅞	3¾	AO Indust	139	4	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
24½	12½	API Inst .10g	43	18⅛	18¾	17⅝	18½	+½
28¼	17	APL Corp	28	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
21½	13⅝	APL pfB.50	11	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
13¼	4¾	Apollo Indust	29	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	
32⅞	19	Applied Data	23	23⅞	24¼	23¾	24½	+¼
20⅞	7	Applied Dev	58	7⅛	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda	120	19⅝	20	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
9¾	3½	Argus Inc	43	3½	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
20	18	ArizColoLd C	5	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
28⅛	17	Ark Best .30g	2	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
37⅞	26	ArkLGas 1.70	66	28¼	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
33	18	Arrow Elect	11	27½	27½	27	27	—¾
62	39½	Arundel Corp	4	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	—⅛
25	8⅞	Arwood .40	52	9⅛	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
43⅝	17½	Asamera Oil	221	18	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—¼
27	13½	ASPRO .50b	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
23½	14½	AssdBaby .60	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	5	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	
56½	35⅝	AssdProd .40	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	—½
14⅞	5⅞	Astrex Inc	30	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
31½	15⅜	Astrodata	708	31	32⅝	30⅝	32½	+1½
9⅛	2⅞	Atco Chem	19	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
60¾	24⅛	Athlone Ind	35	24⅝	24⅝	24	24½	—⅛
30⅝	17⅛	AtlcoFin .40b	7	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17	—¼
36½	25	AtlCLCo 1.20a	1	25	25	25	25	
35¼	21¼	Atl Richf wt	10	21	21	19¾	19¾	—1½
75	37¾	Atlas M 2.05a	43	71	71	69½	69½	—1¼
5½	2¼	AtlasCorp wt	46	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
25¼	23⅝	Auget Inc	75	25¾	26¼	25⅞	26	+½
50¾	22¼	Austral Oil	133	26¼	27	25⅝	25⅞	+½
17½	6⅝	Auto Bldg	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
40⅞	34⅛	Auto Data Pr	151	37½	37½	35⅛	35¾	—1¾
43	20⅛	Automat Rad	34	31	31¾	31	31¾	+⅛
13⅝	5¾	Avco Corp wt	78	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
11¼	3⅛	Avien Inc	18	3¾	3⅜	3⅛	3½	
16⅛	7⅞	Avis Ind .40f	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
43	31¼	Avondl 1.20b	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+¼

B

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
29⅜	15¼	BACM Indust	11	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	
23⅝	21⅞	BagdCop .40a	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
31⅞	20	Baker Ind .24	14	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26	+⅜
58⅞	40¾	Bald DH 1.20	4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
24⅞	6½	Bali Co .36p	17	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
18⅝	9¼	Banff Oil	62	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
7½	4	BangPunt wt	14	4½	4½	4½	4½	
18½	6⅛	Banner Indus	55	6⅞	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+⅞
30⅛	10¼	BarbLynn .32	18	11½	11¾	10¾	10¾	—⅞
36	15¾	Barnes Eng	5	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
18⅞	6¾	Barnwell Ind	21	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
28⅞	15	Barry RG	6	15½	15¾	15½	15½	—¼
29¼	17¾	BarryWrt .30	39	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	—1⅝
22¼	8¾	Bartell Med	54	12¼	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	—½
13⅞	7¾	Barth Sp .33	5	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	+½
31¼	12¼	Barton Cand	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12½	—⅜
16	4⅞	Baruch Fost	42	5	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—½
42½	16¼	Beck Ind	83	17	17½	16¼	17¼	+½
39	20¾	Beco Ind 1	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—¼
16⅝	7½	Bell Electrn	18	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	—⅝
11½	8½	Belscot Ret	31	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+⅞
59¾	21	Benrus Corp	9	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
33	21¾	BergBrun .24	21	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+½
64¼	37½	Berg B pf1.15	51	40	40	40	40	+¼
22	7	Bertea Corp	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24	8½	Beth Cp .30d	2	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
43	22	Beverly Ent	53	35⅞	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—⅞
64¾	29¼	Bickford .50p	z350	29	29	27½	27½	—1¾
22¾	9⅝	Big Apple	20	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
26½	17½	Big Bear A 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
48¾	29⅛	Binney 1.30	3	34½	34½	34	34	—⅛
14⅝	5¼	Bishop Ind	73	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
15½	4⅝	Bloomfld Bld	14	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
13½	6⅝	Bluebird Inc	68	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
35½	17¾	Bohack .70f	6	21	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
20½	8¾	Botany Ind	58	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Bowling Corp	16	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½	—¼
13	5⅝	Bowmar Inst	21	6	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
40¼	19	Bowne Co .16	14	22⅝	23	22	23	
39¼	14⅛	Bow Vall .10	17	17	17	16¼	16½	—½
20¼	14¼	Bradfrd .60a	26	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	—¼
30⅛	8	BranAirw wt	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+⅛
21½	9½	BrnfAirA .35f	100	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
25¼	13⅝	BrascanLt 1a	96	13½	13¾	13	13¼	—½
30⅝	21	Braun En .32	5	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
41⅞	11⅛	Breeze .60g	43	11½	11½	11	11	—⅜
23½	11⅜	Brit Pet .47g	969	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	+¼
		Br Pet fn.47g	4	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12	
37¼	18¼	Bro Dart Ind	153	19	19	18⅝	19	—¼
10⅞	5	Brody Sig .16	7	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
30⅝	13	BrkPerk .20a	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
23	18⅞	BrwnFA .40b	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—¼
23¼	17½	BrwnFB .40b	26	21	21	20¾	20¾	—½
6¾	5½	BrownF pf.40	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	7	BTU Eng .28	103	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	10	+½
10⅝	6⅛	Buehler Cp	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
26⅝	11¾	Buellind .10d	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
26⅛	16⅝	Bundy Corp 1	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—½
48⅞	34⅝	Burns WJ .60	12	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1½
7¾	3⅛	Burr JP .05g	17	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
46½	15	Butlr Av .20b	27	16¼	16¼	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅝
32⅞	18⅛	Buttes Gs Oil	75	18⅝	19	18¼	18⅝	+⅛

C

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
26½	8⅛	Cablecom Gc	166	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	24	—⅞
23	13¾	Calder .54f	35	14¾	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
37½	18¼	Calcomp	150	28¾	29	27	27	—1
14	7⅝	Campbl Chib	175	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23½	9⅛	CampbM .30	5	10¼	10¼	10	10	—¼
10⅞	4¼	CdnExp G&O	46	4⅝	4½	4 5-16	4⅝	—⅛
25⅞	9⅝	Cdn Gridoil	32	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25⅝	9 9-16	Cdn Homestd	64	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅛
34⅞	23½	CdnInt P 1.80	2	24	24	24	24	+⅛
27⅝	12	Cdn Javelin	39	13	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
9⅛	4½	Cdn Marconi	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
64⅞	24¾	Cdn Sup Oil	40	26½	27	26½	26½	—½
19¼	8¼	Canaveri .50f	36	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
21½	5⅛	Canoga Ind	31	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	—⅛
56¼	29	Cap Ind .48g	12	49⅝	50⅞	49½	50	+¾
19½	13¾	CapitolPd .15	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+⅛
51	25⅞	Career Acad	43	48	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	—⅝
24⅝	7⅜	Caressa .30g	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
103½	83¾	Carnat 1.40a	24	97	99	97	99	+2½
21½	13⅝	Caro Pipe .72	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
81½	64¾	Caro PL pf 5	z130	65⅞	66¼	65½	66	+1
26⅝	20⅛	CastleAM .80	1	21	21	21	21	+¼
16⅝	6⅛	Castleton Ind	67	6⅝	6⅝	5¾	5¾	—⅜
35⅝	16½	Cavitron Cp	12	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—¾
16⅛	4⅝	CBK Agron	45	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+¼
26⅞	11	Cello Craft	21	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
66	50	CenP&L pf 4	z25	50½	50½	50⅛	50¼	+¼
28¼	19½	CentSec 2.45g	8	23½	24	23¼	24	+½
27⅝	16½	Centry El .40	12	24⅛	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	+¼
14⅝	5	Century Geo	11	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15	8½	Centryind .24	11	10	10	10	10	
16	7⅞	Certified Cp	15	9¼	9½	9	9	—⅝
24⅝	14	ChadMll .05g	9	14¾	14¾	14	14¼	—⅜
30⅝	18⅝	ChampH .16a	97	23½	24	23	23	—⅜
27¼	13	Chelsea .24	27	13⅞	14	13¼	13¼	—⅝
27¼	19⅞	Cherry Burr	2	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
25¾	10¼	Christian Oil	75	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	—½
17	7¾	Cinerama	86	8	8⅛	7⅝	8	
27	17¼	Circle K .40	15	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
66½	38	CircuitF 1.59f	10	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼	—1¼
26½	12⅞	Citizens F .32	4	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12½	—⅜
16	9⅛	CityGsFla .50	14	9½	9¾	9½	9½	+¼
12¼	5⅝	ClarkCbl .05g	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
15⅝	6¾	Clarostat	4	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
25¾	9	Clary Corp	23	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
23⅞	9¾	Clopay .82f	13	10	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
69⅞	37⅜	CMI Corp	36	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
22⅞	7¼	CoBurn .30	21	7½	7⅝	7¼	7½	
38⅜	22	Coff Mat .80	10	25¼	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅞
11⅞	7⅝	CohuElec .15	19	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
14½	10¼	Cole Drug .25	5	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10¼	—¼
45½	30⅞	Cole Natl .44	8	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	—½
48	26⅝	ColecoInd .16	1	45	45	45	45	
70⅞	35½	Coleman .50	24	65¼	66	65⅝	65⅞	
13⅝	7	Colon Snd .30	11	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅝
45½	27⅛	Cominco 1.40	8	28½	28½	28	28	—½
24⅛	15¾	ComIMtl .60b	8	17¾	18	17¾	18	+⅜
39⅝	22¾	Comodor .02g	27	22½	22½	22⅛	22¼	—⅜
38	21	ComPSv 1.40	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1¼	CompoInd .32	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
35	15¾	CompDes .70	16	16¾	16⅝	15¾	15¾	—⅝
14	5½	CompuDyne	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—⅛
21⅞	9½	Comput Appl	21	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Comput Eq	49	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Comput Instr	12	8½	8½	7¾	7¾	—⅜
25	7¾	Comput Inv	11	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
34⅞	10	Comput Leas	92	18⅞	19	18	18	—⅜
33⅝	14¼	Computest	15	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	—1
72¾	37	Comp Softw	42	63	63¼	62	62	—1
35	12⅛	Conchem .70	40	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
27	14¾	ConcrdF .40d	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
35⅞	21¼	Condec Corp	23	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+⅛
34⅝	13½	Conductron	5	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅜
12¼	6	Connelly Con	84	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	
23¼	12	Conrrex .55	x17	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
25¼	13½	Conroy Inc	5	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
7½	2¾	Con Cdn Far	55	2 13-16	2⅞	2 11-16	2 11-16	—1-16
26⅝	7⅞	Con Nat Sh A	7	8	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
39	18⅛	Con Oil Gas	153	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	—¼
21¼	13	Con Refining	12	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	
27¼	14⅝	ConsitDes .40	9	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13¾	—⅝
83⅝	29	Cont Conn .50	25	29¾	29¾	28½	28½	—½
7⅞	2⅝	Cont Mater	61	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
14¼	10½	Cook Elec .30	48	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
20⅛	9	Cook Ind	34	9⅝	9¾	8⅝	9	—¼
34¼	20	CookPtV 1.40	8	20	20	20	20	
17⅝	9⅝	Coopr Jar .50	6	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—½
46¾	16⅝	Coro Inc	9	39¼	39⅝	38	38	—1½
20¾	7	Cosmodyne	99	8⅝	9¾	8⅝	9⅝	+1¼
4 11-16	2⅞	Courtlds .11g	1	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	+1-16
24	13½	Craig Corp	76	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	—⅝
40⅛	23⅞	Creole P 2.60	84	24¼	24½	24	24⅛	—¼
19¼	4⅝	Crestmont	34	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
32	23⅝	Crompin 1.40	3	25	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
13⅛	7⅛	CrowleyM .30	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	+¼
39⅞	22½	CwnCPet .70f	7	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	—⅝
18⅞	9¼	Crystal Oil	35	9⅝	9⅝	9	9½	—½
36¼	16⅝	Cubic Corp	39	19½	19½	18⅝	19⅛	—⅜
18¼	7	Curtis Maths	10	7⅛	7½	7½	7½	+¼
32½	20½	Cutter A .44	83	25½	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	+⅝
31	19½	Cutter B .44	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛

D

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
10½	7¼	Daitch .30g	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
67⅝	49	Damon Corp	37	62⅝	62⅝	61¼	61½	—1¼
19⅝	7⅞	DamonCr .40	13	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
25½	18⅝	Danielln .24g	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
10½	4	Daryl Indus	24	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17¼	7½	Data Cont	18	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—½
60¼	23⅝	Data Process	49	30½	30½	29¾	29¾	—½
27⅞	12⅞	DataProd Co	344	23	23	21½	21½	—1½
23⅝	11⅛	Day Min .15g	38	12⅝	12⅝	11¾	12	—⅜
46⅝	27⅝	Daylininc .40	9	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	—⅛
21¾	10⅛	Daylininc wt	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	
5½	1⅞	DC Tran A	14	2	2⅛	2	2	+⅛
52⅝	22¼	Dearborn Cp	27	25	25	24½	24½	—⅝
19¼	8⅛	DeJurAm .30	12	9½	9½	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
18¼	12⅝	Del Labs	11	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
74⅝	40⅞	Deltona Corp	99	59⅝	59⅞	57	57⅛	—2⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Deltown Fds	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
25½	25	Depositors 1	2	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
37⅝	19½	DeroRsch Dv	2	23⅜	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅜
65½	39	Deseret Ph	41	57	57	53½	53½	—3½
14⅛	6⅞	Detecto S .25	4	7	7	7	7	
102¼	54½	Digital Equip	68	94⅛	94⅛	91½	91⅝	—2⅝
17¼	10⅛	DillardD .20g	18	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
12¾	5	Diodes Inc	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4½	2½	Dist Ltd .14g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
24¼	11	Diversey .50	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
24½	15⅝	Dixilyn Corp	322	16¼	18⅛	16	17⅛	+1¼
36	18¼	DMH Corp	26	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
104¼	57¼	Dome Petrol	46	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	78	—⅜
16¼	11⅛	Domtar .60	29	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
50½	32½	DorrOliv pf 2	z30	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—1⅛
28	17⅞	Dorsey .10	380	21⅛	21¼	20	20½	—⅝
15⅝	8⅛	DPA Inc	53	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9¼	—½
18	9¼	Driver Harr	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	—¼
30	12	Drug Fair .40	8	27½	27½	27⅜	27½	—¼
10¾	3⅛	Duraloy Co	13	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+
17	9⅝	Dur Test .25b	25	10⅝	11	10¾	11	+⅜
19½	7⅛	Dynalectrn	69	7⅛	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅜

E

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
21⅞	10½	Eagle Clo .25	20	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
25¼	15¼	E Scheib .64	20	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
14⅝	8½	Earth Resrcs	30	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
27⅝	11	East Air Dev	2	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—¼
32½	24	East Co 1.40	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
17½	5⅛	Eastn Frt W	7	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5½	—⅛
14¼	6⅞	EazorEx .37p	13	6⅛	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
22¾	10⅛	Eckmar Cp	29	14¼	14¼	13½	13¾	—¼
37⅞	22	ECL Ind 1b	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—¼
28¾	13	Ecologic Sci	152	25⅛	25¼	24½	24⅝	—⅜
40⅞	17	Edo Corp .40	24	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	—⅜
38¾	20¾	Ehrench Pho	673	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½	—¼
19⅝	7⅝	Elco Corp	22	9⅜	9⅝	9	9¼	+⅛
56¼	10	Elcor Chem	30	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—
26½	19⅝	ElectHose 1a	5	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
30	17⅝	Electrogra 1	8	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅜
22¾	7	Elect Assist	76	7	7⅛	6½	6⅝	—⅜
38¼	8½	Elect Comp	10	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
28¾	10	El Eng 1.25f	9	14½	14½	13½	13½	—1⅛
37	10½	Elect Resrch	18	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10¼	—¼
19⅝	9½	Electron .52	7	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
35¼	15	Electsp .31f	34	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	—½
5⅝	2⅜	Elgin Nat wt	26	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	
23⅞	7½	El Tronics	33	7½	7½	6½	6½	—1
16⅛	6	Emenee Cp	3	6	6	5¾	5¾	—½
22⅝	17¾	Emery In .30	22	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	—½
36	19	EmpFin 1.26f	86	19	19¼	18¾	19	
23⅞	14¼	Epko Sh .80e	8	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Equit Cp .05b	167	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
81⅝	47⅛	EquitFd 1.26f	183	60¼	60¼	58½	58½	—2⅛
10¼	6¼	ErnstEC .40d	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
25⅝	9¾	Ero Indust	15	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
30	13⅝	Esgro Inc	10	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	—¼
14	10	Espey Mfg	21	11½	11½	10½	10⅝	—⅜
38⅝	19	Esq Rad El	35	33⅝	33⅝	31¾	31¾	—1¾
9⅞	4¼	Essex Ch .12f	15	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	
12¼	3⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	15	4	4	3⅝	3¾	—⅛
13⅝	7¾	Evans Ar Ind	4	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
32⅝	18⅛	Execution .30	6	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
13½	7⅝	Exquis Form	14	8	8¼	8	8	
39⅝	18	Extendcare	33	32¼	33¼	32¼	32⅞	+¼

F

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
18⅛	9½	Fab Indust	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
12¼	6⅛	Fabien .40b	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	7¾	Fabrics Natl	24	9⅛	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅝
30	7⅝	FairNob .16b	63	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+⅛
13⅞	5⅜	Fairmnt .12g	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
25¼	9⅞	Falcon Sbd	23	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
13½	7⅛	FamRecd .60	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
12½	4½	Fed Resrces	153	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝	
22	10¼	Federals Inc	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
29⅛	16½	FedMart .40b	12	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—½
23¼	11½	Felmont Oil	18	11⅝	12	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
16⅝	10	Fibreboard wt	43	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—⅜
19¾	5⅝	Field Plastic	16	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅞	17	Filmway .20d	40	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
18¼	11	FlltrDyn .01g	x17	14	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+¼
30⅝	18½	FinCpSB .20b	11	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅞
18⅝	12	FinlGenl .24b	21	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	—¼
13⅝	4	FirstNtl Real	38	4¼	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
11	2⅛	Fst N Rl wt	26	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
23⅝	13⅝	FstSLSh .10g	15	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
27⅝	13½	FischPrt .63f	75	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+1¼
23⅝	14⅝	Fishman .40b	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
37½	28½	Fleet-Ent .16	26	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
14⅝	5	Fla Capital	19	5	5⅛	5	5	
17⅞	13¼	Flowers In A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15⅝	7⅝	Fluke J .41f	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
33⅛	13⅝	Foodrama .30	5	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
69¼	47½	Ford Can 2	z950	53½	54½	53½	54¼	+¾
35⅛	21	Forest Clt .25	1	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20¾	—⅛
25¼	12⅝	ForestLb .37f	17	13	13	12⅝	12¾	—
90¾	46⅞	Four Seasons	207	80⅛	81⅞	78	79	—1½
46⅛	32	FrankIMt .10	11	36⅝	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅜
12½	8⅝	FrankIR .64g	20	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
37⅝	17⅛	Freanlio .80g	28	19⅛	19⅛	18	18	—1⅛
12⅞	6¼	Friend Frost	5	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
26⅝	13½	Frier Ind .30	4	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
17½	6⅛	Frontier Air	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
57½	24	Front Air pf	1	23	23	23	23	—1
11⅝	3⅝	Front Air wt	25	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—¼

G

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
36⅝	14¼	Gabriel .69f	10	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	
43½	10⅞	GaranInc .36	7	13¼	13⅜	13	13¼	+⅜
26⅝	9	Garland .60	14	9¼	9⅛	9	9⅛	
25¾	11⅛	GateSpGd .20	19	12¼	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
18⅝	9⅞	GeyldNat .30	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅛
39½	21⅝	GCA Cp .71f	8	29½	29½	28¾	29	—⅜
18⅝	10¼	Gearhart .24	19	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14	—⅜
12¾	3⅝	Gen Alloys	15	4⅝	4⅛	4	4	
18⅞	12¼	Gen Battery	97	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18	
13	7	Gen Bulld	19	8	8	7½	7⅞	—¼
46⅛	27½	G Cinema .32	19	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	—¼
23⅝	13⅝	G Employ .24	12	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	—½
34⅝	10⅝	Gen Interior	8	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
13	6	Gen Plywood	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
51⅝	31⅝	Genge Ind	49	50⅝	50⅝	47⅝	48¼	—2½
12¾	4⅞	Genisco Tech	23	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
37⅝	20¼	GerberSc Ins	18	32½	32⅝	31	31	—1⅛
17¾	4½	GF Indust	59	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
24⅝	22½	Giant Fds .50	36	22¾	22⅝	22½	22¼	—⅜
17⅛	7 9-16	Giant Yel .40	125	7½	7⅝	7 5-16	7 7-16	—⅛
23⅛	7½	GilbrtCo .10b	31	8¼	9	8¼	9	+⅝
46½	20⅝	Gilbert Flexi	39	30¼	30¼	29¾	29½	—½
20½	9⅛	Gladding	14	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅝	9¼	Glasrock Prd	66	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
20	11¾	GlenGer .50a	2	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¾	—⅜
10⅝	4	Glockin Wm	2	5	5	5	5⅛	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Goldblatt .36	18	8⅝	9	8½	9	+⅝
12¼	3¾	Goldfield	870	4⅞	5⅛	4¾	5	+¼
20½	11½	Goodway	3	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
12½	9	GorinsInc .50	10	9¼	9½	9	9	
12¾	7⅝	Gould wt	93	8¼	8¼	7½	7⅝	—¼
17⅞	5⅝	Granger As	26	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—⅛
45½	16¾	GranMgt .76f	47	22⅞	22⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—2⅛
18⅝	8¼	Gray Mfg	23	8¼	8¼	7½	7⅝	—⅝
8⅞	3⅝	Gt Am Ind	241	4⅝	4⅝	3⅞	4	—⅝
13⅞	5	Gt Basn Pet	138	5¼	5½	5	5⅛	
16½	10⅛	GtLak Chem	72	13¼	13¼	12⅝	13	—¼
13½	6⅞	GtLakRe .38f	1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
44¼	33	Greenm .09d	2	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	
32⅝	10⅝	Greer Hyd 1g	2	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	—½
28⅝	12	Greyh C .20g	33	13	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅜
21⅞	14⅝	Griesed 1.15g	5	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
33⅞	26⅝	GrocStr 1.40a	x225	26	26	23⅝	23⅝	—2⅝
24⅝	14⅝	GrossTics .90	7	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
20⅛	9⅝	Grow Ch .32b	5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+¼
12⅝	6	Gruen In .10d	44	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅞	+¼
10⅞	4	GSC Enterpr	75	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GTI Corp	39	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
25⅝	18	GuardCh .50b	12	18	18	16⅞	17⅜	—⅝
44½	22¼	Guerdon Ind	99	22⅝	23¼	22¼	23	+⅜
26½	14⅝	Gulf Can .60	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
11½	4⅝	Gulf St Land	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
18⅝	5⅝	Gulf Wind wt	137	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛

H

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
28⅞	11⅝	HB Amer	368	26⅛	27⅛	25½	25½	—2⅛
26⅝	12⅝	Halls Motor 1	8	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
19⅛	13⅛	HamilCos .60	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Hampt Sh .32	39	5⅞	5⅝	5½	5½	
38⅝	18⅛	Harnischfr 1	17	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
30⅝	18½	Hartfld Zody	1	23	23	23	23	+⅛
40½	11⅝	Harvard Ind	39	12⅛	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
34	26½	Harvin ptA 2	4	28⅝	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+1½
25⅛	18	HarveyGr .12	19	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Harvey St .24	5	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
13	7⅛	Hastings .40	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
27⅝	15½	Head Ski Co	104	15⅝	15⅝	13⅝	13½	—2
31¼	21½	Hecks A .20	17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Heinicke Inst	576	11⅛	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛	+1
73¼	44¾	HelenaR 1.52	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	—¼
81½	63	Heller pf 5.50	z20	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—1⅛
14½	8¾	Her Mal .48g	9	9	9	9	9	
33½	9⅝	Hi G Inc .52f	18	12⅝	13⅝	12½	13¼	+⅛
105	58⅝	HiltonHot wt	13	85	86	84⅝	85	+1
8½	3½	Hofm Indust	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
39	25⅞	Hollinger 1.40	11	25¼	25¾	25¼	25⅝	—½
8¼	2½	Holly Corp	56	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	—½
40	23½	Holophn 1.20	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
84½	25	HomeO A .50	203	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
81	24⅝	HomeO B .50	6	26	26	25½	25⅝	
47⅛	30⅝	Hormel 1.40	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
38⅞	22⅝	Horn Hardrt	3	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
69	59	Horn&H pf 5	z20	58	58	57	57	—2
19⅞	12⅛	Hoskins .80a	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
15⅝	13½	Host Enterpr	70	15⅛	17¼	15⅛	17⅛	+1⅞
28⅞	18⅝	House Fabric	6	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
31⅝	21¼	House Vis .44	6	31¼	31¼	31	31	+¼
35	27¼	Hubbell A .96	x2	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅝
32½	27½	Hubbell B .96	x4	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅛
49⅛	41½	Hubbel pf1.75	2	44¼	44⅛	44¼	44⅛	+⅛
54½	45⅝	Hud&Man A	7	45½	45⅝	45	45⅝	—⅛
31¾	18	Hudson Leas	59	30¼	30¼	28¾	29⅛	—⅝
34⅝	10⅝	Huffman .40	12	10½	10½	10½	10½	
39½	27⅛	HuntCh A .34	22	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	+¼
28⅛	11⅛	Husky Oil .30	115	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
38⅝	26	Huyck Cp .40	35	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
15⅝	6	Hycon Mfg	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
10⅞	3⅝	Hydromat	3	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
19¼	8½	Hydrometl	36	8⅞	9	8½	8⅝	—⅛
32¼	15	Hydrom pf.60	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	—⅛
68	22	Hygrad Food	72	31⅝	34¼	31⅝	31⅞	+⅞
50¼	38½	HygrdFd pf 4	14	45	46	44⅝	45	+⅛

I

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
42⅝	31	Ideal Toy Cp	6	38½	38½	38	38¼	
29⅞	14⅝	IHC Inc	20	22¼	22½	20¾	20¾	—1⅝
16¼	7¾	IMC Magnet	14	8¼	8¼	8	8	—⅛
16⅞	10	ImocoG 1.18f	10	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
23½	14⅝	Imp Oil .50a	164	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	15	—⅛
3⅛	2	Im TGrp .43g	2	2 3-16	2¼	2 3-16	2¼	+1-16
26	9	Indian Hd wt	27	9⅛	9⅝	9	9	—½
66	53	IndplsPL pf 4	z60	53	53	53	53	
9¼	3⅝	Ind El Hard	38	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—⅛
27⅝	9⅛	InflightP .33f	27	15⅛	15¾	14½	14½	—⅜
17¾	7½	InlandCr .40f	2	7⅛	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
19⅞	13⅝	Instron Corp	8	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
39⅝	15¼	Instr Sys .75f	76	16½	17	16½	16⅝	—¼
48⅞	23½	Int Ch Nuclr	42	47¼	47½	46	46	—1⅛
34¼	8¾	Int Controls	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
7¼	3⅛	Int Cont A wt	37	5¾	5¾	5⅝
25½	25	IntProtein .10	10	25¾	25⅞	25⅝
16⅛	7¾	Int Stretch	26	7½	8⅛	7⅝
56¾	9½	Interobo .20p	86	11⅝	11⅝	8⅛
35	11⅛	Interstate Un	55	13⅛	13⅞	12⅞
32⅝	26⅛	Intersyst .50	5	26⅝	26⅝	26
58⅝	31⅝	InvDiv A 1.80	19	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
14⅛	8¾	InvDiv B .45	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
10⅛	4⅞	Inv Roy .14a	6	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
26¾	10⅛	Iroquois .47f	15	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
22⅝	8½	Irvin Ind .45f	19	9½	9½	9⅛
18⅝	6¼	ISC Ind .37p	17	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
37⅝	14½	ITEL Corp	219	36⅞	37	34⅝
15⅝	8½	ITI Corp	28	5¼	5⅝	5¼

J

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
16⅛	5¼	Jaclyn .20g	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝
23⅝	15	Jameswy .38f	5	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝
32⅝	14⅝	Jeannette Gl	17	28¼	28⅝	28⅛
34¾	9¼	JeffLPet .30p	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
28⅝	19¼	Jeffersn Strs	4	24	24¼	24
26⅝	11¾	Jervis 1.20t	10	12	12	11
10⅝	3½	Jetronic Ind	19	3⅝	3⅝	3½
12⅝	6⅝	JohnsBarg St	4	7⅝	8	7⅝
9⅞	5⅞	JonesLau Ind	10	6½	6½	6⅛
19¼	8⅝	Jupiter Cp	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛

K

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
26⅝	16½	Kaiser In .48f	181	17¼	18¼	17⅝
12½	5⅝	Kalvex .12f	46	6	6¼	6
54½	21⅝	Kane Miller	26	22½	22½	21¾
28½	17	Kaneb PL .70	9	19½	19⅝	19½
44⅝	19	KalzDrug .50	20	20¼	20¼	19⅝
25½	14½	Kauf Brd wt	47	24⅞	25	24⅛
22½	10	Kavenau .60	7	10⅝	10½	10¼
14⅝	6	KayJwly .37r	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
32⅝	22⅞	KentonCp .32	10	22⅝	22⅞	22¼
40½	19½	Kewane .90b	19	21⅛	21⅛	20
17⅝	6	Key Co .20g	20	8⅝	8⅝	7¾
17⅝	9½	Keyst Ind .60	9	9½	9¾	9½
11⅝	5¾	Kilembe .75g	19	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
11⅝	3½	Kin Ark Corp	108	3⅝	3⅝	3½
19⅝	10⅝	King Radio	44	11⅛	11⅝	10⅝
17⅝	7⅛	Kingsford .28	30	12¼	12⅝	12⅛
45	25	KingsLaf 1.44	6	25¾	26¼	25⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Kinny pfC .05	226	8⅝	9	8⅝
34⅝	17½	Kirby Ind .30	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
23	7½	Kleer Vu	12	8⅝	8¾	8⅛
37⅝	12¾	Kleinert	19	31½	32	31½
34¾	16⅝	Klklok .50	4	17⅝	17⅝	17½
27⅝	19⅝	KnottHotl .60	x4	20	20	19⅝
41⅝	27	Kollmogn .40	5	28½	28½	28⅝
43⅝	23⅝	Kysorln .40a	174	27½	27⅞	27½

L

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
11	5¼	LaBarge Inc	35	5¼	5¼	5⅛
37½	22½	Lafay Radio	27	27⅛	27⅛	26¾
9½	2⅞	Lake Shore	66	2⅞	3	2⅞
36½	27	LaMaur .36	7	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
13⅝	4½	Langley Cp	23	4½	4½	4½
20⅝	11¼	LaPoint .20a	11	14¾	14¾	14¾
27	9⅝	Leader Int	11	12	12⅛	11½
32	9¼	Leas Data wt	209	11¾	12	11⅝
29⅝	9⅝	LeeNatl 3.12f	25	10¼	10¼	10
25⅝	14½	Leh Press .56	5	15⅞	16	15⅞
28⅞	15½	LeighPr .36g	7	19½	19½	19
		LeisureTec n	99	31¼	32¾	31
58¼	43	Lenex Inc 1	10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
33⅝	19½	LernerSt .55g	25	29⅞	30¼	29⅝
19⅝	10⅛	LernerStr wt	21	17⅛	17½	17⅛
25⅝	13¾	LeslieFa .40b	4	16⅞	17	16⅞
57½	17½	Lev Twn .30p	100	18¾	19	18
49⅝	25½	Levitz Furn	19	47½	47¾	47⅛
29¼	11¼	Lib Fab 1.35f	7	11	11⅞	11⅛
20⅝	11¾	Liberty Leas	24	13½	13¾	12⅞
35⅞	11½	LilliAnn 1.54f	30	12⅞	12⅞	11¼
30¼	11¼	Lily Lynn A	45	11⅝	11⅝	10¼
41⅝	7¼	Ling TVgt wt	228	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
20¾	6	Locke Mfg	2	6¼	6¼	6
18½	7¼	Lockwod KB	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛
8½	3¼	LodgeSh .05g	130	3¼	3¼	3
23⅝	15⅝	Loehman .32	5	19	19	18½
39	9⅞	Loews Th wt	385	15⅛	15½	14⅝
15⅝	6½	Logistics Ind	31	7⅛	7⅞	7
51⅝	32⅝	Long Witt .20	111	48¼	48¼	47
11⅝	3	Louis Sherry	29	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
33⅝	23¾	La Gas Svc 1	13	24	24	22⅞
9¾	6⅝	LSB Ind	18	7¼	7½	7¼
42⅝	13	LTV Aero .80	x226	13½	13¾	13½
26	6⅝	LTV Aero wt	65	7	7⅛	6½
28½	5⅝	LTVElec .37p	76	5¼	5½	5
15⅛	4⅝	LTVLing .15p	16	4½	4⅝	4½
7⅝	2⅝	LTV Ling wt	35	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
16⅝	7¼	LTVLin pf.80	20	7¼	7⅝	7
32⅝	12	Lundy Elec	5	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
11⅝	4⅝	Lynch Corp	29	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝

M

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
33⅛	8½	Macrod Chat	96	8½	8⅝	8
11⅞	4	Magna Oil	38	4	4⅛	4
14⅞	6¼	Mallory Ran	24	6⅝	6½	6½
24⅝	17	MamMart .28	13	17¼	18¼	17¼
34	13¼	Magmt Data	14	21½	21⅞	21¼
44½	24	Mangood .60	1	23¼	23¼	23¼
33½	19¼	Mangurian	13	25⅝	28¼	27⅛
24	14	Mansf TR .50	29	15¼	16⅛	15⅝
33⅝	17¾	Marinduq .92	55	29⅝	29⅝	28¼
30	8⅝	Marlene .20	48	8	8⅛	7⅝
49⅞	22¾	MarleyCo .40	11	36¾	37	36⅛
82½	13¾	Marshall Ind	111	44¼	46¼	43⅝
29¼	15¾	MasldSon .40	8	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝
45	30½	MaulBros .20	6	37¼	37⅞	37¼
26⅞	15⅛	Mauleind .50	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
16¼	7½	McCrory wt	19	7⅝	7⅝	7½
16¼	7¼	McCror wt n	125	7¼	7⅝	7⅝
67	29⅝	McCoIl Oil 2f	156	33½	34⅞	33⅛
18½	13⅛	McDonoh .30	12	13¼	13¼	13⅛
27⅝	16⅛	Means EW 1	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
15	5⅞	MedcoJwly A	10	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
31	13¼	MEM Co .72	140	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝
40	10⅝	Menasco .73f	32	10⅞	11	10½
25¼	16⅞	Merle N .20g	6	25¼	25¼	24⅝
6¼	2 11-16	Merrill Isl	120	3	3 1-16	2⅞
8⅝	7⅝	Mich Genl	57	8¼	8⅝	7⅝
11¼	5⅝	Mich Sug .10	7	5¾	5¾	5⅝
4⅛	3½	Mich Sg pf.24	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
35⅝	15¾	Microwave	19	25¼	25½	24¾
25⅞	13⅝	Midland .60	24	14	14	13¾
18¾	8½	MidwFinl .20	20	9⅞	9⅞	9½
75⅛	17⅛	Milgo Elect	364	72½	73½	70
22⅞	12⅛	MillrWohl .30	10	13½	13½	12⅝
20¾	12⅝	MillOnyx .64f	18	16¾	17⅛	16½
16½	6¼	MiloElec .05p	4	7½	7½	7½
35	20½	Milton Roy	6	34¾	34¾	34⅛
31½	21	MoBeef Pkrs	16	26⅝	27	25⅝
17½	7	MoKanTex ct	1	7	7	7
22⅞	7¾	Mite Corp	82	12	12	11
29	16⅝	Mobile Home	35	18	18⅞	18⅛
13⅝	6	Mohawk Airl	59	6⅛	6⅛	6
89⅛	59⅝	Mohwk Data	156	73¼	74½	73¼
12⅞	6¼	Molybd Can	22	7⅝	8⅛	7¾
42½	25⅛	Molybd 1.96f	51	35⅛	35⅛	32⅝
49	39⅝	Molyb pf2.50	2	43¾	43¾	43⅝
68¼	55¼	Mon P pf4.40	z230	55½	56	55½
74½	61¾	Mon pf B4.80	z20	61¼	61¼	60¾
69	63¼	Mon pf C4.50	z20	62¾	62¾	62¼
15	6⅞	Moog Inc	5	7	7	6⅞
70	36¼	Morse El Pd	27	40⅝	40⅞	37¾
23⅝	20¾	MorseElP wt	4	20⅝	20⅝	18⅞
18	10¼	MortonSh .32	2	11¼	11¼	11⅛
12⅞	9⅝	MottsSMk .16	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛
31¼	14⅝	Mouldings	159	15¼	15⅝	14
28¼	19	Mt Vern 1.50	4	18¾	19	18⅝
14⅛	6	Movielab	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
22⅝	7¾	MPO Vid .24f	16	8⅛	8⅛	7½
29⅞	10½	MultiAm .79f	5	11	11	10⅞
18⅝	4	Muter Co	31	4	4⅛	4
23	11⅛	MWA Co .80	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

N

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
18⅝	8	Napco .86f	21	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
15⅝	7¼	Narda Micro	6	7¾	7¾	7⅝
12⅞	6⅝	Nat Alfalfa	3	8⅝	8⅝	8½
9¾	4½	NatBellH .25f	46	4⅞	5	4⅝
40¼	16½	N Caskt .15g	z150	16¾	16¾	16⅝
34¼	9	Nat Gen wt	43	11	11	10½
20¼	4⅝	Nat Gen wt n	237	6	6¼	5⅝
17⅝	8¼	Nat Hlth Ent	80	14½	14⅝	14⅛
15	3½	Nat Ind wt	61	3½	3⅝	3⅝
3⅝	3⅜	NatInd wt wf	39	3⅝	3⅝	3
16	5½	Nat Radio Co	9	5½	5½	5¼
24⅝	12⅝	N Realty .80	10	15¼	15½	15

(Continued on next page.)

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
9272 Abitibi	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
1220 Acklands	10	9½	9½	—½
460 Albta	37½	37½	37½	
525 Argus pf C	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3495 Atl Sug	7⅛	7	7⅛	
1179 Bk Nova S	22⅝	22½	22½	
45 BC Forest	33½	33½	33½	
925 Burns	25½	25	25¼	+⅛
9070 Calg Pow	23½	23	23	
630 Can Malt	22¼	21¾	22¼	+½
700 Cdn C Wrt	.92	.90	.91	
700 Cdn Hydro	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
8890 Cdn Im Bk	22⅝	22½	22¼	
4697 Cdn Ind Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
4725 Capital Dev	3.15	3.05	3.05	
1490 Chemcell	10	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
1450 Colum Cel	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
4330 Con Build	1.55	1.40	1.40	—.10
10385 Consum Gas	14½	14⅛	14¼	
1200 Crush Int	14½	14⅛	14½	+½
1210 Cygnus A	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
480 Cygnus B	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 16, 1969

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4375 Dom Stores	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
630 du Pont Can	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
320 Dylex Div	10½	10	10	—½
5946 Falcon	170½	169½	170	+1
400 Fam Play	12¼	12	12	—⅛
1610 Fed Grain	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
25 Fraser	28¼	28½	28¼	+¼
675 Gt L Pap	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+
510 Gt W Life	132	129½	129½	—1½
1250 Greyhd Can	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
770 Guar Trust	10½	10½	10¼	+¼
2044 Gulf Can	16½	16¼	16½	+⅛
500 Hawk Sid	2.80	2.80	2.80	
1275 HB Oil G	42½	41⅞	42½	+¼
900 Hur&Erie	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
200 Indusmin	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
448 Ind Accept	14½	14½	14½	—¼
200 Inglis	14	14	14	
860 Inland Gas	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
14085 Int P Line	23½	23	23	
2370 Inv Grp A	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
1723 Jockey Cl	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
2851 Labatt J	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
3005 Lk Ont Cem	2.75	2.75	2.75	
202 L Secord	13½	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
1583 Loblaw A	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅛
1770 Loblaw B	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
2230 Loeb	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
2567 MacM Bl	33½	32½	33½	+¾
425 Maple Mill	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
200 Metro Strs	28¼	28¼	28¾	
4015 Moore	35	34¾	34⅞	+⅜
2815 Norand	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
3555 Nor Ctl G	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
6645 OSF Ind	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
1070 Oshawa A	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
300 Pembina	21	29¾	21	
938 Petrofina	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+½
400 Rothmans	18¼	18	18¼	—⅛
1625 Seaway Mult	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
7241 Shell Can A	28½	27⅛	27¼	—1⅛
3064 Simpsn Ltd	20	19⅞	19⅝	—¼
460 SimpSrs A	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+⅝
3194 Slater Stl	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
10058 Steel Can	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
1830 Texaco Can	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
1247 Tor Dm Bk	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛
2225 Trad Group	11¼	11	11	
9080 Trans Can	31½	31	31¼	+⅛
3035 Trans Mt	16¼	16	16	—⅛
301 Un CarbCan	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—¼
5825 Un Gas Can	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
200 Versatiel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
125 Weldwood	19	19	19	+½
600 Westbn Intl	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
825 Weston A	22¼	22	22	—¼
1000 White Pass	24½	24¼	24½	
MINES				
600 Agnico	1.01	1.00	1.00	
5300 A Rouyn	.88	.85	.85	—.03
300 Aunor	2.40	2.40	2.40	+.05
3851 Beth Cop	19.25	19.00	19.00	
240 Bralor	3.25	3.20	3.20	—.05
7800 Brun MS	9.20	9.00	9.20	+.15
2250 Camflo	3.20	3.10	3.10	
9600 Can Tung	1.61	1.53	1.60	+.10
2046 Cassiar	18.37	17.87	18.37	+.50
16800 Chimaloy	2.25	2.20	2.25	
2600 Coch Will	.70	.68	.70	
2412 C Morris	4.05	4.00	4.05	—.05
3225 Conwst	13.00	12.62	12.62	—.50
6250 Copperf	1.68	1.61	1.61	—.07
1475 Crgmt	14.37	14.00	14.00	—.37
440 Denis	43.00	43.00	43.00	
4300 Dickens	2.35	2.30	2.30	
812 East Sull	6.60	6.50	6.50	—.10
700 Endako	15.25	15.25	15.25	—.25
2400 Gorldm	4.50	4.35	4.35	
2750 Granisle	14.50	14.00	14.00	—.37
446 Gunnar	1.57	1.56	1.57	—.01
100 High Bel	4.65	4.65	4.65	—.10
400 Holling	28.37	27.75	28.00	—.25
830 Intl Hall	4.10	3.95	4.00	—.25
661 Int Mogul	17.00	17.00	17.00	
4305 Km Kotia	3.65	3.50	3.50	—.10
5193 Kerr Ad	11.87	11.50	11.87	+.50
405 Labrad	26.50	25.62	25.62	+.12
28296 L Dufit	18.12	17.50	17.62	—.50
200 La Luz	10.75	10.75	10.75	—.25
2450 Leitch	2.50	2.47	2.48	—.09
325 LL Lac	2.16	2.15	2.15	—.05
100 Macassa	1.37	1.37	1.37	
1500 Madsen	1.31	1.30	1.30	—.05
14032 Mattag	29.00	27.87	27.87	—.37
200 Newcon	6.70	6.70	6.70	
4900 New Imp	2.96	2.94	2.95	—.01
4295 Nthgate	15.25	14.87	15.12	—.12
4755 Opem	13.25	13.00	13.00	—.12
850 Orchan	4.00	3.90	3.95	—.05
500 Pamour	2.2	2.11	2.12	
6550 Patino	48.50	47.00	47.00	—1.50
427 Pine Pt	36.75	36.25	36.75	+.25
427 Pine Pt	36.75	36.25	36.75	+.25
910 Placer	43.62	43.12	43.62	+.62
3350 Rayrock	1.75	1.65	1.75	+.08
9990 Sherritt	19.00	18.50	18.50	—.25
100 Silvfld	2.55	2.55	2.55	
500 Siscoe	3.00	2.80	2.80	
1810 Steep R	4.10	4.05	4.10	+.05
680 Sullivan	7.55	7.50	7.58	+.10
3341 Teck A	8.20	7.90	7.90	—.25
1000 Tribag	1.25	1.24	1.24	—.02
210 Un Keno	6.90	6.90	6.90	
5300 Upp Can	2.15	2.10	2.10	
3950 W Mines	3.60	3.55	3.55	—.05
8300 Willroy	.92	.88	.88	—.02
750 Yk Bear	6.40	6.20	6.20	—.25
Oils & Gas				
2150 Alminex	5.60	5.50	5.60	
10340 Cen Del	12.50	12.00	12.00	—.50
2400 Clark C	2.70	2.60	2.60	—.30
12100 Dynam	1.63	1.56	1.60	—.03
400 Gt Plain	25.25	24.50	24.50	—1.00
1300 Nat Petro	3.60	3.50	3.55	—.05
5465 Num OG	6.65	6.50	6.50	—.25
71700 Permo	.96	.90	.93	—.01
2500 Petrol	1.46	1.45	1.45	—.01
6100 Place G	1.80	1.74	1.74	—.06
1600 Ranger	9.25	9.10	9.15	—.10
12100 Spooner	2.58	2.50	2.50	—.10
2675 Triad	4.05	3.95	4.00	
10400 W Decal	7.35	6.90	7.05	—.30

Total sales 2,132,000 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 16, 1969

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	165	Matsu E. Ind.	851
Canon Cam.	509	Matsu El. Wks	1,082
Dai Nip Print.	378	Mitsub Hv Ind.	72
Fuji Bank	239	Mitsu & Co.	132
Fuji Photo	460	Mitsukoshi	253
Hayakawa E	508	Nippon Elec.	345
Hitachi	179	Shiseido	365
Honda	163	Sony Corp.	3,910
C. Itoh	134	Sumitomo Bk	272
Jap. Air Lines	1,370	Taicho Marine	126
Kao Soap	243	Takeda Chem.	452
Kansai El.	631	Teijin	79
Kirin Brewery	157	Tokyo Marine	232
Komatsu	308	Toyo Rayon	140
Kubota L Wks	226	Toyota Motor.	878

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5229 Algoma	14	13¾	13⅞	
963 Asbestos	26½	26¼	26¼	+¼
4628 Bank Mont	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
2135 Brinco	5	5	5	—⅛
555 Can Cement	31	30½	31	+½
100 Can Cem pf	19½	19½	19½	—½
3603 Can Stmship	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—⅛
525 CAE Ind	6¾	6¾	6¾	
600 Cdn Indust	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+¼
150 Cdn Int Pow	25½	25½	25½	+¼
750 Con Bath	22⅝	22½	22½	—¼
550 Dom Text	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
2900 Imp Tob	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
5000 Jam P Svc	.58	.58	.58	—.01
400 Laur Fin	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
2125 Molson A	23	22¾	22¾	—¼
900 Molson B	22⅝	22	22	—¼
100 Morse Rob A	14½	14½	14½	—1
1816 Price Co	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+½
5013 Royal Bank	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
325 Royal Trst	27½	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
700 Steinberg A	11½	11½	11½	—¼
405 Velcro Ind	37	36¾	37	
675 Zellers	13	13	13	+⅛

Total sales 907,800 shares.

VALUE LINE Coming Dec. 26th

Value Line's new evaluations of these 57 RETAIL & APPAREL STOCKS

RETAIL STORE				
Gam Sko	NatBellH	Botany Ind	Man Ind	
Gimbel Br	Outlet Co	Chadbn Goth	McGregA	
AlliedStr	Grant	Penney JC	CluettPea	Munsing
Arlans DS	InterDStr	Sears Ro	Eagle Clo	Opelika
Assd DG	KingsDSt	Spartan Ind	FarahMfg	OxfdIndA
Bond Strs	LaneBry	Unishops	Genesco	PhilVaH
Bdwy Hale	Macy RH	Vornado	HanesCp	RussTog
City Strs	Marcor Inc	Zayre Corp	HartMx	Siegel HI
DaylinInc	MarshField	APPAREL	Hat Corp	VF Corp
EmporC	MayDStr	Ad Millis	JonLogan	Villager
FedDStr	MaysJW	Blue Bell	KayserRo	Warnaco
Frank Str	MercanS	Bobbie Brks	Londntwn	Way Gos

Value Line will provide these evaluations in full-page research reports—not reprints of outdated reports—on the 57 stocks above. These reports are still in preparation. They comprise the December 26 Ratings & Reports section of the weekly Value Line Investment Survey, along with these 42 stocks in four other industries:

TEXTILE		RETAIL-SPECIAL LINES	VARIETY STORE	
	Granitev			ThriftyDr
	Indian Hd			Walgreen
BatesMf	Lowenstn			
Bel Hem	Ludlow	GordJwly	Kresge SS	TOYS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Burl Ind	Mohasco	MacDonld	McCrory	
CannonMl	ReevesB	ReliableStr	Murphy	
CollinAik	RiegelT	Sperry Hut	Neisner Bros	AuroraPl
Cone Mills	SpringsMil	StBrand	Newberry	Ideal Toy
Coronet	StevensJ	SterchiBr	Woolworth	Jostens
Dan Riv	United MM	Tandy Corp	Cunn Drug	Mattel
Duplan	WstPtPep	TSC Ind	EckerdDg	Milt Brad
FieldcM	WyandInd	Wickes Corp	PeopDrg	Park Pen

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Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 16, 1969

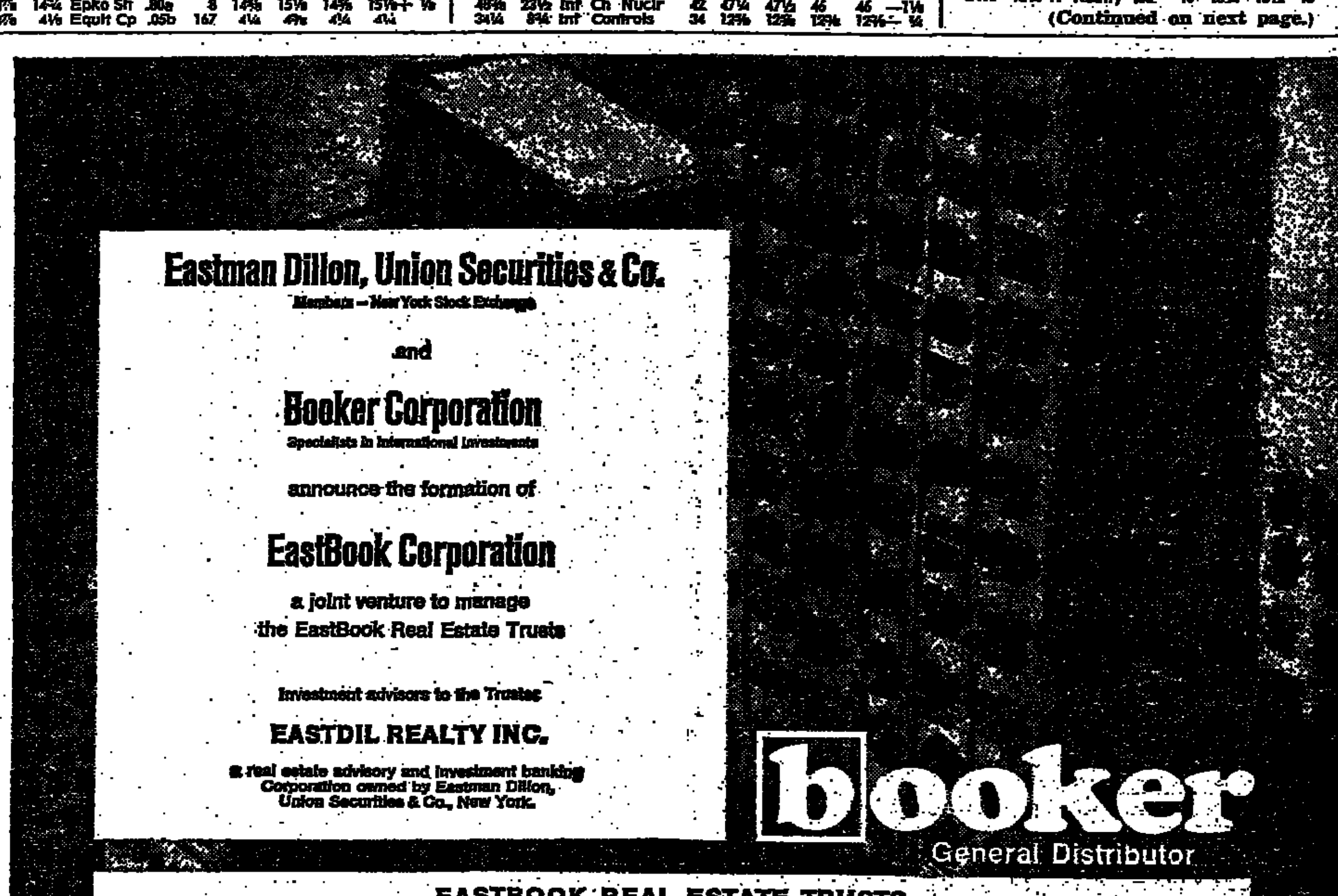
NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.28	2.49
Advisrs	7.10	7.76
Affiliatd	7.11	7.69
Afutre	9.88	9.88
All Am F	.82	.90
Alpha Fd	11.67	12.75
Amcap	5.90	6.45
Am Bus	3.02	3.27
Am Dvin	10.01	10.94
AEx spl	9.77	
Am Grth	5.75	6.28
Am Inv	7.32	7.32
Am Mut	8.77	9.58
AmN Gth	2.93	3.20
Am Pac	unavail	
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.78	9.62
Grwth	12.28	13.46
Incmo	8.29	9.08
Fd Inv	9.41	10.31
Associa	1.23	1.34
Astron	5.80	6.34
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	6.05	6.58
Fund B	7.67	8.34
Stock	6.01	6.57
Sci Cp	4.81	5.23
Babson	8.80	8.80
Berg Knt	9.52	9.52
Blair Fd	11.73	12.82
Bondstk	6.43	7.03
Boston St	7.86	8.59
Bost Fdn	10.55	11.55
Boston	7.99	8.73
Broad St	14.23	15.35
Bullock	14.17	15.52
CG Fd	8.85	9.57
Canadn	18.43	19.93
Capamr	7.97	8.73
Capit Inv	4.21	4.62
Capit Shr	7.05	7.73
Cent Shr	11.09	12.12
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.31	12.36
Com St	1.67	1.83
Grwth	6.09	6.66
Incom	7.41	8.10
Specl	2.74	2.99
Chase Group:		
Fund	11.06	12.09
Frnt	96.25	100.52
Shrhd	11.05	12.08
Specl	9.13	9.88
Chemcl	19.07	20.85
Colonial:		
Equty	4.49	4.91
Fund	10.47	11.44
Grwth	6.26	6.84
Vent	6.41	7.01
Col Grth	13.41	13.41
Commc	9.38	10.25
ComS Bd	5.12	5.57
Commonwlth Fds:		
Cap Fd	9.51	10.39
Incom	8.75	9.56
Invest	9.11	9.96
Stock	8.53	9.32
Cwlth AB	1.37	1.48
Cwlth CD	1.64	1.73
Comp As	14.88	16.31
Compet	7.95	8.71
Comp Bd	8.29	9.01
Comp Fd	9.01	9.79
Comstk	4.99	5.45
Concord	12.70	12.70
Consol In	11.75	12.50
Consu In	4.45	4.36
Cont Gth	9.36	9.45
Corp Ld	13.83	15.23
Cnty Cap	13.32	14.40
Crn WDiv	6.13	6.70
Crn WDal	10.62	11.61
deVgh M	62.99	62.99
Decat Inc	10.79	11.79
Delawre	12.27	13.41
Delta Tr	8.08	8.83
Divid Shr	3.52	3.86
Downt F	5.69	6.24
Drexel	unavail	
Dreyf Fd	12.65	13.86
Dreyf Lv	12.37	13.56
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.34	11.30
Grwth	13.18	14.40
Incom	5.96	6.51
Specl	10.19	11.14
Stock	14.22	15.54
Eberst	13.06	14.28
Egret	12.90	14.02
Emrg Sc	7.20	7.87
Energy	12.59	12.59
Entprse	7.91	8.64
Equity	9.00	9.84
Equt Gth	17.31	18.97
Essex	17.30	
Everst In	13.62	14.89
Explor	24.15	25.69
Fairfd	10.90	11.91
Farm Bu	10.96	10.96
Fed Grth	12.88	14.08
Fid Cap	11.12	12.15
Fid Fund	16.46	17.95
Fid Trnd	24.31	26.56
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	6.47	7.08
Indust	4.00	4.38
Incom	6.12	6.70
Vent	8.28	8.97
FstF Va	unavail	
Fstln Dis	8.69	9.42
Fst InGth	9.85	10.79
Fst nStk	8.61	9.44
Fst Multi	9.41	9.56
Fst Nat	7.33	8.01
Fst Siera	43.02	47.17
Flet Cap	7.35	
Flet Fnd	6.37	
Fla Gth	7.11	7.77
Fnd Gth	5.57	6.09
Foundrs	7.89	8.62
Foursq	10.87	11.88
Franklin Group:		
Com St	6.54	7.17
DNTC	9.71	10.64
Util	5.93	6.50
Incom	2.05	2.25
Freedm	8.00	8.74
Fd frMut	10.02	10.02
Fund Am	9.52	10.40
Gen Sec	10.07	10.07
Gibraltr	14.17	14.17
Group Sec:		
Aero Sc	8.24	9.01
Com St	11.84	12.94
Ful Ad	8.31	9.09
Grth Ind	21.34	21.34
Gryphn	15.39	16.82
Guardn	23.68	23.68
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.42	4.83
Gth	8.82	9.64
Hanovr	1.36	1.48
Harbor	8.62	9.42
Hartwll	14.53	15.88
H&C Lev	11.48	12.42
Hedb Gor	8.24	8.24
Hedge	11.91	13.05
Herltge	2.84	3.10
H Mann	15.34	15.98
Hubsmn	6.34	6.93
ISI Gth	5.26	5.75
ISI Inc	4.31	4.71
Impact F	8.76	9.57
Imp Cap	9.27	10.08
Imp Gth	7.36	8.07
Inc FdB	6.64	7.28
Indepnd	9.74	10.64
Ind Trnd	12.43	13.58
Indstry	6.04	6.60
InsBk Stk	7.02	7.67
Inv CoA	12.90	14.10
Inv Guid	9.13	9.13
Inves Bos	11.67	12.75
Investors Group:		
IDS Ind	5.11	5.55
Mut	9.71	10.56
Prog	4.98	5.42
Stock	18.96	20.61
Select	8.78	9.44
Var Py	7.78	8.40
Inv Resh	4.96	5.42
Istel	21.34	22.00
Ivest	14.99	16.38
Ivy	8.07	8.07
J Hncock	8.21	8.92
Johnstn	21.13	21.13
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	17.92	18.71
Cus B2	19.20	20.95
Cus B4	8.84	9.65
Cus K1	7.63	8.33
Cus K2	5.23	5.71
Cus S1	17.63	19.24
Cus S2	9.70	10.59
Cus S3	7.38	8.06
Cus S4	5.16	5.64
Polar	4.14	4.54
Knickb	6.72	7.36
Knick Gt	11.37	12.45
Lex Grth	9.70	10.60
Lex Invst	9.26	10.12
Lex Rsch	15.23	16.64
Liberty	5.89	6.44
Life Stk	5.28	5.77
Life Inv	7.29	7.97
Ling	4.93	5.40
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	40.71	40.71
Capit	11.15	11.15
Mut	14.38	14.38
Manhtn	7.56	8.27
Mass Fd	10.68	11.67
Mass Gth	12.16	13.29
Mass Tr	14.93	16.32
Mates	5.56	5.56
Mathers	11.77	11.77
McDon	8.39	9.19
MidA Mu	6.51	7.11
Moody Cp	13.80	15.08
Moody's	13.34	14.58
Morton Funds:		
Grwth	9.27	10.16
Incom	3.85	4.22
Insur	7.90	8.66
MIF Fd	7.96	8.61
MIF Gth	5.20	5.97
Mu OmG	5.08	5.52
Mu Omin	9.55	10.38
Mut Shrs	16.93	16.93
Mut Trst	2.45	2.45
NEA Mut	10.44	10.65
Nat WSec	9.67	10.46
Nat Ind	10.52	10.52
Nat Invst	8.25	8.92
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.26	11.21
Bond	5.36	5.86
Divid	4.09	4.47
Grwth	8.86	9.68
Pf Stk	6.51	7.11
Incom	5.17	5.65
Stock	7.94	8.68
Nat West	7.17	7.84
Nel Grth	9.46	10.28
Neuwth	24.20	24.20
New Wld	13.10	14.32
NY Vent	18.52	20.28
Newton	16.15	17.65
Noreast	14.61	14.61
Ocngph	7.43	8.12
Omega	8.14	8.26
100 Fd	13.55	14.81
101 Fd	9.24	10.10
One WmS	15.77	15.77
O'Neil	15.44	16.43
Oppenh	7.53	8.23
Pace Fnd	10.64	11.63
Penn Sq	7.63	7.63
Pa Mut	7.64	7.64
Phila	14.69	16.10
Pilgrim	9.45	10.33
Pilot	7.42	8.11
Pine St	10.39	10.39
Pion Ent	7.48	8.17
Pion Fnd	12.07	13.19
Plan Inv	11.15	12.16
Price Funds:		
Grwth	25.46	25.46
N Era	9.49	9.49
N Hor	28.18	28.18
Pro Fund	10.30	10.30
Provdnt	4.35	4.75
Puritan	9.55	10.44
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	9.54	10.43
Georg	13.82	15.10
Grth	9.88	10.80
Incom	7.74	8.46
Invest	7.49	8.19
Vista	10.26	11.21
Voyag	8.27	9.04
Rep Tech	4.83	5.28
Revere	12.55	13.83
Rosenth	7.10	7.75
Salem Fd	5.84	6.34
Schustr	15.52	16.99
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.83	16.08
Spcl	32.94	32.94
Bal	14.83	14.83
Com St	10.87	10.87
Sec Div	10.42	11.26
Sec Equit	3.69	4.03
Sec Inv	7.54	8.24
Selec Am	10.05	10.87
Sel SpecS	16.11	17.61
Sh Dean	18.92	18.92
Side	9.95	10.90
Sigma	9.76	10.67
Sig Inv	11.47	12.54
Sigma Tr	9.09	9.93
Smith B	9.70	9.70
Swn Inv	8.07	8.72
Swinv Gt	7.62	8.24
Sover Inv	12.93	14.15
Spectra	9.05	9.92
StFrm Gt	5.29	5.29
State St	49.00	50.00
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	10.77	11.80
Fiduc	7.01	7.68
Scien	4.39	4.81
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	19.94	19.94
Cap Op	15.13	15.13
Stock	14.17	14.17
Sup InGt	6.73	7.39
SupInSt	9.46	10.37
Syncr Gt	10.68	11.67
TMR Ap	19.46	21.29
Teachrs	9.66	10.06
Technol	6.13	6.70
Techvst	7.89	7.89
Technol	7.14	7.78
Temp Gt	24.19	26.44
Towr MR	6.47	7.07
Tran Cap	7.35	7.99
Trav Eq	9.80	10.71
Tudor Fd	15.71	17.17
TwnC Gt	4.28	4.68
TwnC Inc	4.43	4.84
Unif Mut	9.93	10.85
Unifd	9.13	9.98
United Funds:		
Accm	6.98	7.63
Incom	13.31	14.55
Scien	7.83	8.55
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	7.41	8.12
Incom	4.90	5.37
Spl Sit	7.07	7.77
VncS spl	7.80	8.52
Vandrbt	7.65	8.36
Vangd	5.47	5.98
Var IndP	4.72	5.13
Viking	6.77	7.36
WL Morg	10.06	10.99
WallSt In	11.35	12.40
Wash Mu	11.69	12.78
Wellgtn	11.17	12.21
West Ind	7.41	8.16
Whitehll	14.40	15.74
Wincp Fd	8.95	9.78
Windsor	8.93	9.76
Winfield	5.52	6.03
Wisc Fd	7.15	7.81
Worth	2.78	3.03

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
(Continued from preceding page.)							
d Systems	.62	29	29	27¼	26⅞	—	⅜
IO Ind		2	5⅜	5⅜	5¼		
edham .20		15	11⅜	11½	11⅜		
ener .05g		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+	⅛
ny Con		9	8	8	7⅞		
alleLe .20		16	12¾	12¾	12	—	⅛
wcor .90		2	15¾	15¾	15¾		
Nucir .20		4	17	17	17	—	⅛
HampB .40		5	11⅛	11⅛	11	+	⅛
ydrla fAn	$147	31	3¼	3	3	—	⅛
w Mex&Ar		14	13¾	13¾	13		
wPark Mn		44	7⅜	7⅜	7½	—	⅛
w Process		97	64½	66½	63⅜		
pTime .60a		13	47¾	47¾	46¾		
ggPrSv .30		12	9¾	10	9¾		
KS Indust		7	13¼	13½	13		
rf Se Ry		13	14	14½	14		
AMig .82g		9	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+	⅛
AmSug .80		85	27¼	27½	27¼		
r Con Oils		103	6¼	6⅜	6¼		
east Airlin		19	6¼	6½	6¼	—	⅛
nPS pf4.25		z330	55½	56	55¾	+1	
st Ind wt		31	4¾	4¾	4½	—	⅛
wb Co .80		12	17¾	17¾	17½		⅜
ycier Am		182	3¾	4	3¾		
ycier Data		115	32¾	32½	31½		
ronics 1f		137	12¾	12⅝	12¼	—	⅜
O							
shore Co		18	32	33	32½		
io Brass 2		1	38½	38½	38½		
CC Corp .60		16	26⅛	26½	25⅞		
conite .75p		14	9	9	8¾		
conite wi		54	3⅞	3⅞	3½		
d Town		3	7⅜	7⅜	7¼		
la Ind		20	27	27½	25⅞		
iginala .30		9	8¾	8¾	8¾		
rmand Ind		65	4	4½	3¾		
divan .50		3	8¾	8¾	8⅜		
erhalDr .60		31	31	31	31		
erSec .71a		1	11¾	11¾	11¾		
ford Elec		16	5	5	5		
xfrdEl pf.56		z150	10	10	10	—	2½
xfdFst 1.63t		4	20⅞	21	20¾		
zark Airline		67	5⅛	5⅛	5	—	⅛
P-Q							
&F Indust		20	4½	4⅝	4⅜	+	⅛
ac Cst Prop		42	6	6⅛	5¾		
GE 6p 1.50		22	20¼	20¼	20		
GE pf 1.37		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		
GE 5pf 1.25		6	16	16	15¾		
G rdpf 1.25		9	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	+	⅛
G rdpfA1.25		19	16¼	16¼	16⅛		
G 4.80pfI.20		17	15⅛	15⅛	15		
acHold .60b		23	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞		
Hoid pfI.20		7	19¾	19¾	19¾		
ac Indus		34	5	5	4⅝		
ac Lt pf4.75		z100	61	61	60	—	1⅞
ac Lt pf4.50		z370	56	58	56		
ac Lt pf4.40		z220	56½	56½	55	+	⅛
ac Lt pf4.36		z1220	55½	55⅞	53½		
acNwTel 1		15	15	15⅛	14⅞		
acP&L pf		Sy125	60	60	60		
acSLoan .30		35	18⅜	20	18½		
acSwAir wt		7	14½	14⅝	14½		
aMCo A .22		13	16⅜	16⅞	16⅛		
anhote .41f		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
armnt Pkg		1	12¼	12¼	12¼		
ark Ch .20a		2	7¼	7¼	7¼		
ark Ele .61f		6	9¾	10	9¾		
arkian Nos		37	8¾	9	7¾		
arsons RM		5	15½	15½	15	—	⅜
at PPap .36		14	19	19	17¾		

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
PataCon .20g		39	6¾	6¾	6	—	⅛
Peap Gel .20f		43	19	19½	19		
Peel Elder		11	18¾	18¾	18⅛		
Penn En .50a		37	13⅝	13½	13	—	⅛
Penobsh .40g		2	7½	7¾	7½		
Pentron El		57	3⅜	3½	3⅛	—	⅛
Pep Boys .84		4	30	30	29¾		
Peppercmln .60		x1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛		
PEPI Inc		29	41⅛	41⅝	40¾		
Permaneer		31	33½	33⅝	32⅝		
PetrleStrs .90		4	54⅛	54⅜	54½	+	⅛
PhilLD .87g		39	7⅞	8	7¾		
PhillipSc .20		4	24¾	24¾	24¾		
PhoenixS .97f		139	6	6⅛	5⅞		
Piasecki Airc		5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛		
Pickwick Intl		32	52	52	52	—	⅛
Pierce G .40		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
Pioneer Plas		13	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜		
Pioneer Sv .44f		95	11¼	11⅞	11⅜		
PitDesMoin 1		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞		
Pittway .40b		8	38¾	38¾	37½		
Plt WyTr .54		28	7	7⅛	7		
PitL Co		22	9⅝	10	9⅝		
Plant Ind		106	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜		
Plaza Group		379	17⅛	17⅜	15¾		
Plume Atwod		12	10	10	9¾		
Ply Gem .56f		29	11⅞	12⅛	11½		
PlyRub A .25		2	5¼	5¼	5¼		
PlyRub B .25		1	4¾	5	5		
Pneu Scal .80		1	15¼	15½	15¼		
Pneumo Dyn		33	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜		
Polarad El		14	4¾	4¾	4½		
Polaron 1.55t		36	24¾	24½	23¾		
Polychr 1.82f		12	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞		
Polymer .43t		2400	11	11	11		
Porter Insl		57	35	35	34		
Pow Can .44		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
Prairie Oil		9	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛		
Pratt Lamb 1		2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜		
PremHall .56		5	46⅜	46⅜	46¼		
PresRit A .80		3	12⅜	12⅜	12¼		
PresRit B .80		19	13	13	13		
Preston .28g		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝		
Prolerâ' .63g		17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛		
Prov Gas .64		1	9½	9½	9½		
Prud Steer 1a		24	37	37	36		
PrudBldg .24		23	21	21	20¾		
PubcoPet .15		66	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜		
PSCola pf4.25		z500	54½	54½	54	—	⅛
P Rico T pf 3		2	127	128½	127		
Puritan Fash		24	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞		
Putnams .28		11	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝		
Pyle Natl .60		3	21	21	20¾		
Pyroll Co .24		9	10	10	9¾		
R							
Ramada .24		93	30½	31	30¼		
Ramer Ind		33	5	5⅛	4¾		
Rapid Am. wi		284	6¾	7	6⅜		
Rath Pack		21	7⅜	7½	7⅛		
RaymEng .36		15	9⅜	10	9½		
Reading Ind		12	7⅛	7⅛	7	—	⅛
Reallnv 1.20a		11	18	18	18		
RealtyE .25a		193	10	11⅛	9⅝		
Realty E wt		8	9½	9⅝	9½		
REDM Corp		38	4½	4½	4	—	⅛
Reeves Ind		50	4⅛	4⅛	3¾		
Reeves Telec		26	14⅝	14⅝	13¾		
Reli Ins 2.20a		z100	31½	31½	31½		
Remco Ind		25	12½	13⅛	12½		
Rem Ar .80a		79	14¾	14¾	14⅜		
ResrchCtl .08		115	56	56¾	53½		
Reserve Oil		166	8⅛	8½	7⅞		
ResistMtr .50b		15	8	8	7¾		
Resortsintl A		48	12¾	13	12⅝		
Rest Assoc .28		73	22⅞	23	22¾		
Rex Noreco		23	23½	23½	23½		
RIC Intl Ind		96	8¼	8¼	7¾		

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
Richford Ind		6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		
RicArg Mng		5	8	8	8		
Riker Maxan		40	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜		
Riker Mxn pf		6	3½	3½	3½		
RioAlgom .40		2	17¼	17¼	17¼		
Rite Aid .18		17	27½	27⅝	27½		
Ritt Fin B .34		14	5¼	5¼	5		
Robintech		6	6⅜	6⅝	6¼		
Roblin Ind A		18	7¾	7¾	7¾		
Rockower .20		15	22	22	20¾		
Rogers 1.22f		2	42	42	42	+	⅜
Rollins Intl		14	24	24½	23⅜		
Roll Roy .19g		11	3⅛	3⅛	3 1-16	3	1-16
Rosenau .20		11	6	6	6		
RowanDri .28g		24	23½	23⅝	23½		
Rowland Pd		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
Royal Amer		133	3¼	3¼	3		
RoyBusn .45d		31	7¾	7¾	7½		
Rusco Indust		45	7	7	6⅞		
Russeks .10f		62	5¼	5½	4¾		
RussellA .02g		35	6¼	6¼	6		
Russell M .50		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞		
RustCraft .40		5	31¼	31¼	31½		
Ryerson Hay		5	4	4¼	4		

S-T

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
Safegurd Ind		15	13	13	12⅝		
SalemBr .10g		25	5	5⅛	4⅞		
S Carlos .05g		6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛		
S DieG pf.90		1	12¼	12½	12½	+	⅛
S DieG pf.88		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
San JRa 2.66f		19	24⅜	24½	23½		
SanitasS .10g		11	16¼	16½	16¼		
Sargent Ind		49	5⅜	5⅜	5¼		
Saturn Airwy		32	8⅜	8⅜	7¼		
SavAStop .32		33	36⅜	37⅛	36⅛		
Savin B Mch		85	54⅞	55	53⅞		
Savoy Indust		27	14	14	13		
Saxon Indust		159	16¼	16⅝	10⅜		
Sayre Fisher		25	5½	5½	5⅜		
Scam Instru		14	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜		
SchenuitA .40		8	16½	16¾	16½		
Schiller .16		7	11¼	11¼	11		
Science Mgt		16	45¼	45½	45¼		
Scient Atlant		3	7¼	7¼	7¼		
Scope Indust		21	12	12⅜	12		
Scurry Rain		32	20⅛	20⅜	20		
SdAlMilt .30		8	8¾	8¾	8⅝		
Sea Containr		37	9¾	9⅞	9¾		
SbdPrvwd .10		x2	7	7	7		
Sealectro Cp		14	7	7⅛	6⅞		
Sears Ind .44		8	8⅞	9	8⅞		
Season Air		5	10½	10½	10⅛		
Sec Mtg .31g		63	12⅜	12⅜	12		
Seeman Bros		114	7	7⅜	7⅛		
SeismCorp .40		14	10⅛	11	10⅛		
Selig Letz .80		11	12¼	12½	11¾		
Sequoyah Ind		97	11¾	11¾	10⅝		
Servisco .36		30	14¼	14⅝	14½		
Servo Corp		22	5¼	5½	5		
Seton Co .45		1	9	9	9		
Sheer Sh .36		9	6	6	5⅝		
Shahmoon In		25	6¼	6¼	6		
Shattck Denn		45	5	5	4¾		
Sheff Wat .50		14	10½	10½	10½		
Sherwod Med		12	60	60	59¾		
Sibonay Corp		122	2⅞	2⅞	2¾		
Sierra P Ind		51	13¾	14	13⅜		
Sierracn .36p		8	14½	14½	13⅝		
SIFCO .50b		5	9¾	9¾	9½		
Sigmain .50d		29	11⅜	12½	11¼		
Silicon Tran		33	6	6½	6		
SimcoShrs .20		20	6½	6⅝	6½		
Simkins .50		4	12	12	12		
SimplexTn .25		x14	22⅝	23½	22¾		
Simplex Wire		5	25	25	24¼		
SincVenOil 2		z110	24⅜	25	24⅜		
Siskin SmRis		15	10	10¼	9¾		

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
SkaggDrg .40		27	35¾	36¼	35¼		
SlickCorp .32		503	25½	26⅛	25½		
Slick pfA 1.75		98	39⅝	41	39		
SMD Ind .17		11	6½	6⅝	6¼		
Solitron .18		146	38¾	39⅞	38		
Sonder Srdct		3	34½	34½	34¼		
SonoPac .80b		7	18¾	18¾	18¾		
Soundesign		89	23⅞	23¾	21½		
SC 5.80pf		24	18¼	18⅜	18⅛		
SC 5.20pf		29	20½	20¾	20⅛		
SC 4.78pf		4	15¼	15½	15⅛		
SC 4.32pf		8	13¾	13¾	13¾		
SC 4.24pf		2	13¼	13¼	13¼		
Sou RealtJt		1	6¾	6¾	6¾		
SouRsry 1.20b		5	31½	31½	31		
Sp For Ind		148	20⅜	20½	19		
Spector .07p		6	8¼	8¼	8¼		
Spectro .36		23	12⅜	14	12⅜		
Spedcor Elec		24	8⅜	8⅝	7¾		
SpeedCP .25f		29	9	9½	8⅝		
Spencer Shoe		16	17¼	17½	17		
SSP Ind .20g		3	13	13	13		
Std Allen .60		3	18	18	17⅝		
Std Containr		234	9⅞	9⅞	9½		
Std Dred .20g		11	10½	10½	10¼		
StdMetal .20f		60	4¼	4¼	4		
StdMet A .25		7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
Std Pac Corp		14	8⅞	8⅞	8½		
Std Prod 1.20		1	24½	24½	24½		
Std Shrs 1.51f		12	27	27	26¼		
Stearns Thomsn		2	7	7	7		
Stanley Avia		28	5¾	5⅞	5¾		
Stanrock Ur		92	2	2	1⅞		
Stanwick Cp		29	4⅞	4⅞	4		
StrapMach .80		5	17¼	17⅜	17¼		
Stardust .68g		11	7¾	7¾	7¾		
Star Smkr .40		6	9¾	9¾	9¼		
Statham Inst		35	46¾	46¾	45¾		
SteelCan 1.20		5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜		
Stf Can Inl.20		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛		
SteinHal .25b		12	12¼	12¼	11⅞		
Stemen Ch .48		23	23¼	23⅜	23		
Sterl Electrn		83	8⅞	8⅞	8¾		
Sterl Extr .24		13	9¾	10⅛	9¾		
SterPrec .25e		159	5⅛	5⅛	4¾		
Stern Met .50		12	38	38	37½		
Sterico		6	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜		
Stop Shop .90		24	28½	29	28½		
STP Cp .40a		3	32¾	33⅛	32¾		
Struthr Wells		42	7¼	7¾	6¾		
Stylon Corp		38	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛		
Sun Elec .40		28	23⅞	24½	23¾		
Sunair Elec		25	7	7	6⅞		
Supercrt .08g		9	4¾	4¾	4⅝		
Supronics Cp		9	4¾	4¾	4⅝		
Surcharge		216	10¼	10⅝	9½		
Susquehana		1	8¾	8¾	8¾		
Sussex pf 1		8	14	14	13½		
Sutro Mtg .60g		44	14½	14½	13⅞		
Symalloy .09f		19	8	8	7¾		
Syntex .40b		62	71⅜	72¼	71⅜		
Systems Eng		157	51	51¼	49		
Tamar Elect		32	5½	5½	5		
TastyBk .80a		2	15½	15½	15½		
Tech Aerofm		13	24¾	25⅛	24½		
Technic Oper		12	23¾	23¾	23½		
Technic Tape		97	5⅞	6	5⅜		
Technico .40b		44	18⅜	18⅜	17¼		
Technitrol		1	11¾	11¾	11½	+	⅛
Teleflex .40		7	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞		
Telepromt		126	116	116⅜	108½		
Telev Mfrs		27	3	3	3		
Telex Corp		573	103⅞	105⅞	98		
Tenna Corp		179	20½	20⅝	20		
Tenneco wt		79	7¼	7½	7		
Tenney Eng		12	5⅝	5⅞	5¼		
Tensor Cp		12	7¾	7¾	7¾		
Ter Hud .41f		19	5½	5½	5½		
Tesoro Pet		34	31⅛	31½	30½		
Texcller		17	7¾	7¾	7½		
Textron wt		6	17¾	17¾	17	—	
TFI Co Inc		63	6¼	6¼	6¼		
ThorMkt .60b		10	12¾	12¾	12		

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
Thriftimt A 1		24	17⅜	17⅜	17½		
TikTek Lm .60		13	20	20½	20		
Tonka Cp .40		4	21¼	21½	21¼		
Tool Resrch		65	25¼	22⅝	21⅜		
Torin Cp .40b		4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜		
TownCtry .20		24	12½	12½	12¼	+	⅛
Tran Beacon		30	5¼	5¼	5		
Trna Cer .10g		33	5⅛	5⅜	5		
TransLux .60		39	19	19	17¾		
Transair .02g		11	6½	6⅝	6		
Transgerm		5	14½	14½	14⅛	+	⅛
TWA wt		119	12½	12½	12		
Trl Cont wt		1	67½	67½	67½	+	⅜
TriStMot .39f		91	8⅝	9¼	8⅝		
Trilaro P .15g		19	23¼	23¼	22⅞		
TropGas 1.10		1	24½	24½	24½		
Tubos Mex		38	3¾	3¾	3⅜		
Tr Brand .29f		29	9	9⅛	8⅝	+	⅛
Tyco Labs		52	20¾	20⅝	19⅞		
U							
Udico Corp		10	8¼	8¼	8⅛		
UIP Corp		40	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
Unascoated		140	13¾	13⅞	13		
Un Fini 1f		5	10¼	10⅜	10¼		
U GasCan .52		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+	⅛
UnNatInv .20g		1	13⅜	14	13⅜		
UnAircPd .50		17	11¾	11¾	11¼		
Unit Asb .07g		88	4¼	4¼	4 1-16	4	1-16
UnitBdC .10p		1	7	7	7	+	⅛
Unit Foods		32	24½	27¾	23½		
Unit Fpods rt		193	1-32	1-16	1-32		
Un Natl Inv		69	6¼	6⅜	5⅞		
UnNatInv wt		20	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛		
UnitInv pf.70		17	7½	7½	7½		
UnPDye .50g		2	14¾	14¾	14¾		
US Filter		13	19½	19⅝	19½		
USHome Dev		33	18¼	18¼	17¾		
US Leas .28		18	18¼	17¾	17¼		
US Nat Rsrs		44	33⅜	33⅜	31⅞		
USRadm .33a		27	10	9½	9⅜		
USRit I 1.20		41	19⅞	19⅞	19¼		
USR.dct .20p		6	13¾	13¾	13¾		
USRstr .20a		1	9¾	9¾	9¾		
US Smelt wt		43	11	11	10½		
Unitrode Cp		12	19½	19¾	18		
Univ Clo .19f		1	4½	4½	4½		
Un Cont .07d		23	9¼	9½	9¼		
Univ Mar .60		8	16	16⅛	16		
UrisBldg wf		2	25⅛	26⅛	25½		
UtahIdSu .80		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜		
V							
Valles .TK H		5	18	18	17½		
ValleyMt .60f		28	8⅜	8⅛	8¼		
Valsar .30g		4	5¼	5⅜	5¼	+	⅛
Van Dorn .60		4	31⅝	31⅞	31¼		
Vanguard Int		59	4	4⅛	4		
Varo Inc		107	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜		
Veeco Instru		175	35	35	33¼		
Venice Ind		8	25	25½	25		
Vernitron		38	21	21½	20		
Vesely Co		12	11⅜	11¾	11⅜		
Vetco Oilshre		8	20¼	20½	19⅞		
VicLeN .20b		74	7⅜	8¼	7¾		
VicLceN pf 3		5	48	48	48		
Viewlex		83	3	23⅛	22¾		
Vikoa Inc		39	29	29	27		
Visual Electr		10	9	9	8½		
Vocaline .25		15	5⅝	5⅜	5¼		
VolMerch .20		18	13¼	13½	12⅜		
Vutc Corp .20		2	7¾	7¾	7½		
Vutc Inc .20		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
W-Y-Z							
Wabash .20		85	18¼	18¾	17¾		
Wackenhut .20		2	27¾	27¾	27¼	+	⅛
WadelEq .50f		11	8⅞	8⅞	8¼		
Waltham Ind		56	11	11⅜	10½		

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
Wang Labs		45	60⅝	60⅝	59	59	—
Ward Fds wt		8	6⅜	6½	6¼		
Wards Co .40		25	9⅞	9⅞	9½		
Watsco .14		5	7	7	7		
Well McL .50		7	30	30¼	30⅛		
WeldTub Am		27	6	6	6		
WellcoE .10d		15	8¾	9	8⅝		
Wentwth .10g		7	3⅝	3⅝	3¾		
West Ch .90		4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		
W Tex pf4.40		z30	58	58	55		
Westates Pet		82	9	9⅛	8¾		
Westby Fash		41	5	5¼	5⅛		
Westec Corp		62	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
WmntHot .20		25	37⅛	37½	37⅛		
Wn Nuclear		68	8¼	8¾	8¼		
Western Orbis		49	9¼	9¼	8¾		
West Un Intl		1	49	49	49		
Wheelab .60a		25	34¾	34¾	33¼		
Whippany .60		6	9⅞	9⅞	9½		
Whitehall		31	34⅜	35	34⅜		
Whiting 1.50		9	18½	18⅝	18½		
Whittaker wt		23	6⅜	6⅜	6¼		
Wichita Ind		21	4¼	4½	4⅛		
Willcox Glbb		32	15⅞	16¼	15⅞		
Wilmhouse		5	33½	33½	33½		
Wilshire .22f		64	6¾	6⅞	6½		
WilsonCo 1.35		60	17⅞	17½	17½		
Wilson Co wt		39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜		
Wilson Bros		5	7	7	7		
Wilson Ph .80		12	9½	9⅝	9¼		
WilsonSpt .60		12	10	10	10		
WilsonSpt wt		1	3⅜	3⅜	3¾		
Winkelmn .40		3	12	12¼	12		
WisPL pf4.50		z30	57	57	57		
Wolv Ind .30		9	9¾	9¾	9¼		
Woodlnd .15d		10	12½	12½	12		
Woodall I		2	22⅛	22¼	22⅛		
Wool Ltd .12g		1	2-16	2-16	2-16		
Work Wr .60		7	15¾	15¾	15½		
Wrather Cp		25	9½	9½	9		
Wright Harg		77	1-16	1-16	1-16		
Wyandin .20p		8	4⅞	7	4⅞		
Wyle Labs		34	8¼	8¼	8¼		
Wyomiss .60p		6	8½	8½	8¼		
Yonk Ra .80g		3	17¾	17¾	17⅝		
Zero Mfg .10		39	9½	9½	9		
ZimrHom .24		8	31¾	31¾	30½		
Zion Foods		7	6⅝	6⅝	6½		

z—Sales in full.

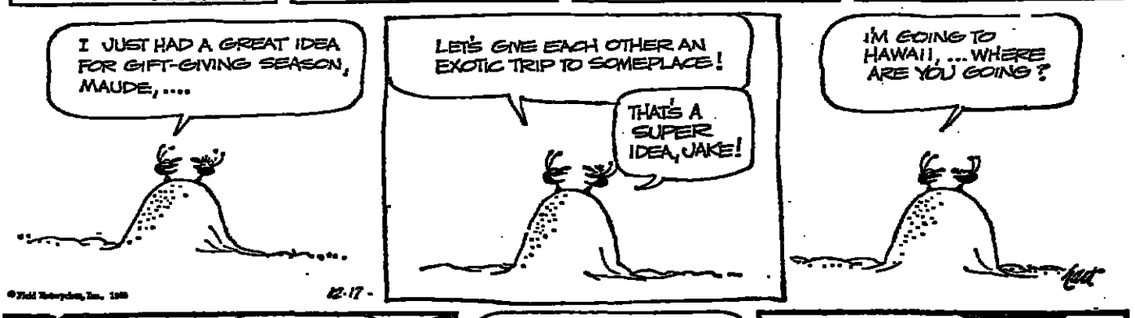
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock

PEANUTS



B.C.



L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The North-South hands justify a contract of seven spades, for with normal breaks South can play to ruff a diamond in the dummy after discarding a diamond on the third round of hearts.

Six spades was reached by the sequence shown in the diagram. When North eventually supported spades, South cue-bid his diamond ace and bid the slam when North showed the heart ace.

After the lead of the club jack, South thought he could safely afford to make an overtrick. After ruffing the first trick, he therefore led to the spade ace and played three rounds of hearts, discarding a diamond in the dummy.

East ruffed and played a club, to which there was no answer. South ruffed hopefully with the spade nine and was overruffed. If he ruffed high he was no better off: there was no way to return to closed hand after ruffing the third diamond in dummy without promoting a trick for West's spade jack.

To go down in an easy slam contract may seem ridiculous to a player accustomed only to rubber bridge. But in duplicate the overtrick is significant, and a modest risk has to be accepted. Here the risk was very slight indeed, but the slam went down and South had a sad story to tell.

NORTH
♠ A6
♡ A7
◇ K35
♣ 986432

WEST
♠ J5
♡ J86432
◇ QJ103
♣ J

EAST
♠ 42
♡ 109
◇ 972
♣ AKQ1075

SOUTH (D)
♠ KQ109873
♡ KQ5
◇ A64
♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

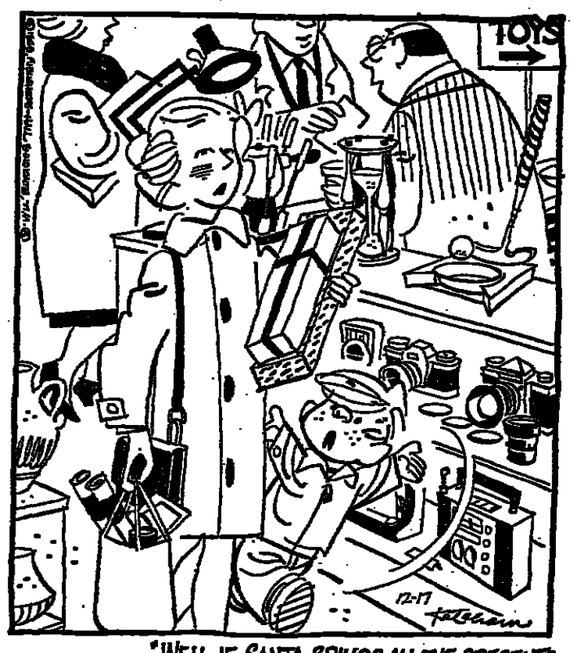
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	D	E		O	M	A	H	A		F	A	I	L
I	D	E	M		O	A	K	A	T		O	T	T	O
T	I	M	B	E	R	L	A	N	D		R	E	I	S
S	P	I	R	A	E	A		D	E	F	R	O	S	T
		T	O	R		G	I	R	D	L	E			
T	H	A	I		T	A	N	A		O	A	S	I	S
S	I	S	L	E	R		T	I	N	P	L	A	T	E
A	R	S		N	E	R	O	L	I	S		B	O	N
D	E	E	R	S	K	I	N		B	Y	L	A	N	D
I	S	S	E	I		P	E	P	S		A	D	E	S
			O	G	R	A	D	Y		A	S	I		
C	H	U	R	N	E	R		R	I	V	A	L	E	D
H	E	R	D		M	I	C	E	N	E	L	I	L	E
O	R	M	E		T	I	A	I	N	T		L	A	R	A
U	R	E	R		S	N	E	E	R		E	S	E	L

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FETHY

YOSIN

SMAFOU

LOUTTE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAJAH CURVE SPLICE RATIFY

Answer: *There's no point in telling a bald man this*—A "HAIR-RAISER"

BOOKS

THE POETRY OF ROBERT FRO

Edited by Edward Connery Lathem. Holt, Rinehart and Winston; 602 pp., $

Reviewed by Frank Turaj

THE last memory many have of Robert Frost comes to the eye of the mind as through a pane of ice. On the frozen day of his inauguration nine years ago, John Kennedy put the poet forward as our laureate. The morning had turned bright after a night's heavy snow. Frost was to read a dedication poem and then recite Kennedy's favorite, "The Gift Outright." The white page flashed in Frost's hand like a mirror. Blinded by the light of the sun on his words, Frost abandoned the dedication and recited his other poem.

He said, "The land was ours before we were the land's." It's hard to believe a poet, but we almost did.

Kennedy, in his campaign, liked to quote from another Frost poem: "But I have promises to keep/And miles to go before I sleep." The moment was brief for hopes and promises. Frost and Kennedy died the same year. The career of the young President crossed that of the old Poet at a point that makes us remember Frost in the glare of national events.

The Philistines returned. Hope and poetry languished. Promises were loose, shifty, tricky. A poet was again just an effete sayer of things that might rhyme, unable to see in the real daylight. It is hard to say where a poet belongs in this country. We may not be a nation for poets. This may be our undoing. Frost taught that poetry is following an event through to wisdom. He reconciled the elements of our lives, grand and bitter, and made them bearable, sometimes even understandable. He taught the strategic poetic retreat in the face of cosmic danger, the forming of self against life's dark design.

This book has all his poems including those of *In the Clearing*, published after the 1949 *Complete Poems*. It is welcome despite some objectionable qualities. On occasion, the editor has manipulated subtitles, structural divisions and punctuation, departing from Frost's own decisions to the point of thematic interference. The worst editorial sin is the omission of the *Complete Poems* prefatory statement, "The Figure a Poem Makes," which remains the finest statement on poetry by an American poet. Still, here is the essential Frost.

The publication of all his poems in a single volume is important. The value of each is squared in context. Unfortunately, the book will too often lie closed as books of poetry do, sent out by book clubs to be placed on coffee tables. Too bad. A serious reading would discover much beyond that damned broken wall, the fragrant apples, those two silly roads, those morose trees. It would discover, for one thing, how lucky it was that the sun was too bright for reading on the inaugural platform. The poem he recited was fine, but the dedication would have been a poetic eclipse. Ironically, it was the worst thing he ever wrote—political bathos, deversified baloney. Mainly, however, the discoveries in the ume would involve tragic deep guilt, frustration, location, good linguistic stick, skepticism, theolog high art of the sacred an mic wisecrack. Many pa wisdom.

Frost has been po misunderstood as a deca of the schoolroom poetas tary, old, clever in a rura A basic misunderstanding vision involved the wo Darwin, Freud, and E more than it did the wo Longfellow, Whittier, an first Lowell. He took an universe cut loose from it century moorings and ne ed a docking with a treac outer universe. Unlike m poets, he does not ideali generate factitious inspi Instead, he tempers us, us tough, gives us optio

When I was youn
teachers were th
I gave up fire for
till I was cold.
I suffered like a meta
cast.
I went to school to
to learn the pas

Now I am old my te
are the young.
What can't be molder
be cracked and s
I strain at lessons
start a suture.
I go to school to yo
learn the future.

There are those aroun could learn here.

Mr. Turaj teaches at ican University and writes literature and intellectu tory. He wrote this revi The Washington Post.

Ancient Tomb Found Under Getty's Castle

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP underground cemetery large and richly decorated dating back to the I times has been discovere and under the Ode Castle which oil mill Paul Getty bought in 1966.

The cemetery came to during digging work fo foundations of a new co tion some 100 yards awa the castle at Palo Lar miles north of Rome Tyrrhenian Sea.

Experts described the tery as "of exceptiona portance." They said i turn out to be the mo portant archaeological i in the Rome area in years.

The tombs are made of of several rooms with dug corridors linking the ous parts of the cemete reaching under the walls 16th-century castle. The are decorated with richly mented column capitals, weapons, jewels and mos

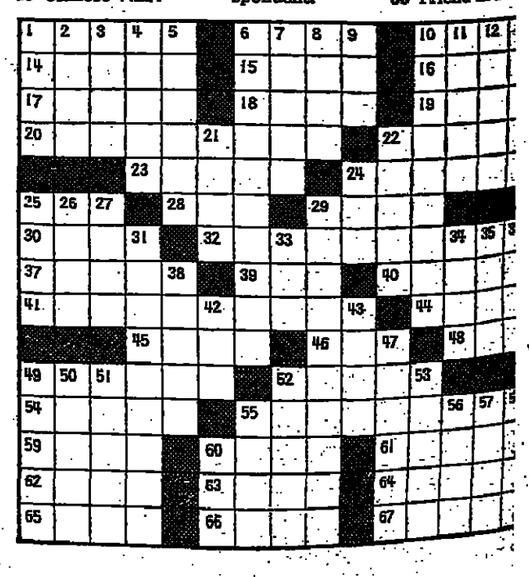
CROSSWORD — By Will

ACROSS

1 Shrivel.
6 East Indian palm.
10 Primrose routing.
14 Bull ring.
15 Gemsbok.
16 Pelvic bones.
17 Late movie star.
18 Ave atque ——.
19 Mets and Cubs: Abbr.
20 Do a needle job.
22 Entire range.
23 Moment.
24 Sportively humorous.
25 Like stolen gems.
28 Large bird.
29 Moderate.
30 Old oath.
32 Washington residence.
37 Greek island.
39 Abbreviation on a letterhead.
40 Of the calf.
41 Common inside crime.
44 Fabric.
45 French river.
46 Legal matter.
48 Chinese V.I.P.
49 Car wheel part.
52 Sign up.
54 Nocturnal mammal.
55 Ambiguous.
59 Importune.
60 Spanish water.
61 Turkish statesman.
62 Cicatrix.
63 Castle area.
64 Marsh bird.
65 Dutch painter.
66 Wight, for one.
67 Past or future.

DOWN

1 African desert area.
2 Press.
3 Founder of Stoicism.
4 Decree.
5 Essential character.
6 Rock used for whetstones.
7 Angry.
8 W. W. II correspondent.
9 Tree's nemesis.
10 Like a conifer.
11 U.S. shrine.
12 Paul's correspondent.
13 Wasteful quality.
21 Bough.
22 Barbarians.
24 Vessel.
25 Fiber herb.
26 Molding.
27 Soft miner
29 Crescentlik
31 French cus officials.
33 Blackbird.
34 Thummim's partners.
35 Part of a ca
36 Nevada city
38 Slot-machin rejects.
42 Presidential nickname.
43 Italian saint
47 World powe
49 Poker holdir
50 Spanish city
51 Deposit in casks: Var.
52 Peer.
53 Rope used i training hor
55 Selves.
56 Trite stuff.
57 French donk
58 Musical instrument.
60 Friend in Pa



ePaula Among 3 dicted by N.Y. Boxing Probe

YORK, Dec. 16 (AP).— st. Dist. Atty. Alfred J. nounced today a Grand d returned three indict- an investigation of cor- in professional boxing.

l in indictments were light ight boxer Frankie De- 0, of Jersey City, N.J.; "Joe Carlo" Calabro, 44, , N.Y., and James "Jimmy apoli, Scotti said.

said the Grand Jury, in June, was probing al- orts bribe-receiving, grand y extortion, criminal usury loan sharking and promoting gambling.

The indictments, however, specified only perjury in the case of DePaula and perjury and criminal contempt in the case of Calabro and Napoli.

DePaula and his manager, Gary Garafola, were suspended by Edwin Dooley, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission after they were called into an investigation of boxing corruption last May, but DePaula won court permission to fight again.

The probe has been conducted in near-secrecy by the District Attorney's office since its inception last May after the Dick Tiger-Nino Benvenuti bout, which Benvenuti, lost. Both Tiger and Benvenuti were called to testify. Benvenuti, a 5-2 fight-night favorite lost the decision to Tiger. However, Benvenuti injured a hand early in the fight.

Speculation about a possible crackdown intensified last Friday night after Teddy Brenner, matchmaker for Madison Square Garden, was supoenaed to testify before next month's Grand Jury.

DePaula was charged with perjury in the first degree on four counts.

Calabro was charged with perjury in four counts and criminal contempt on two counts. Napoli was charged with perjury on seven counts and criminal contempt.

Scotti said it was unnecessary to prove that bribery, extortion and grand larceny and the promotion of gambling had actually taken place because the defendants had allegedly perjured themselves before the Grand Jury.

Plenty of Promoters But No Fight

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP).— Efforts to put on a Cassius Clay-Joe Frazier heavyweight title fight have run into opposition in Miami and Tampa. But a new face among boxing promoters said Sunday he has offered $700,000 to the boxers.

Billy Herndon, who operates drag racing strips in Tampa and Orlando, said his bid of $350,000 per man still stands at either Orlando's Tangerine Bowl football stadium or at his drag strip.

Herndon said an associate, Gary Gates, would meet with Clay's attorney, Bob Arum, in New York. Herndon also stated that he would consent to put on the bout in Atlanta if Arum decided not to talk again about a Florida site.

In Portland, Maine, sports promoter Jack Laurence announced he heads a syndicate prepared to offer $1 million for a heavyweight championship fight between Clay and Frazier.

He said the bout would be held at the Sydney, Australia, cricket ground next Feb. 27.

Laurence said he hopes to clear legal obstacles with the two boxers within a few days.

ltazar Has Victories in w at Laurel

EL, Md., Dec. 16 (NYT).— Baltazar, a 22-year-old who originally had planned the day off and have his emoved, smashed all Mar- ing records yesterday when ed home seven consecutive at Laurel Race Course. He second through the fourth t out the fifth, and wound ing the sixth through ninth

win parlay on the seven would have netted a bettor

ar, perennially one of the top jockeys, started his ring after finishing sec- h the favored Ol' Fee Fee opening event.

ar had made arrangements r a hospital and have his removed but decided to stay few extra days and ride be- hings seemed to be going him.

Hartack established the rec- ken by Baltazar. On April , Hartack won with six counts, and on Nov. 5 of the ear he accounted for six t.

zar's performance tied a r-eight day recorded by eckman at Hawthorne Park ber, 1956.

Sellers and Howard Craig xceeded Baltazar's consecu- ling feat on U.S. tracks but ecords of eight straight win- ere set over two days.

rs won the last three races antic City on Oct. 3, 1961, me back next day to win the e races. Craig was aboard t six winners at Waterford n July 2, 1951, and took the o races on the following day. Argentine jockey, Oscar Bara- rode eight consecutive win- n one day's card at the In- dencia Track in Buenos Aires .

CALAVADOS
TURNER — LOS LATINOS
CHEONS — SNACK BAR
NNER BY CANDLELIGHT"
EN DAY AND NIGHT
and 40 Ave. Pierre-1er-de-Serbie
(E. George-V.) Ely. 27-28, BAL. 85-38

SWORD
DECEMBER 24 and 31
LATE DINNERS AT
LAIS BISSON
e Quai of the Left Bank
Regular Meeting place of
Well-known journalists
Businessmen
VIPs
Quai des Grands-Augustins
ARIS (6e) — DAN. 71-80
ARKING ASSURED
n Sundays — Closed on Sats.

IS AMUSEMENTS
DIO ST. SEVERIN
Severin - tél. ODE. 50-91 — English version
20th Century-Fox
present
FOXWELL'S Production
LINE AND FALL
BIRD WATCHER
starring
COLIN BLAKELY
PATRICK MAGEE
GENEVIEVE PAGE
DONALD WOLFIT
JOHN KRISH
IVAN FOXWELL
ALAN HACKNEY
HUGH WHITEMORE
Color by DeLuxe
LIES-BERGERE
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HRISTMAS and
W YEAR'S EVES
WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
50F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
81F Dinner, show and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS : ELY. 11-61



Associated Press.

VIKING WEATHER—Minnesota's Joe Kapp, right, leads team to practice at snowbound U. of Minnesota.

Huff Gets Word From Lombardi—He'll Retire Again

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—Washington Redskin linebacker Sam Huff publicly wrote finish to his brilliant career when he told a Monday Quarterback luncheon, "I think I've had it."

The 35-year-old product of West Virginia University and star with the New York Giants, who will complete a 13-year National Football League career against the Dallas Cowboys Sunday, received a "retirement trophy."

"I got the message (to retire) when I was in a coaches' meeting," said player-coach Huff. "Coach Lombardi told Harland Svare (defensive coach): 'We're going to need another linebacker next season.'"

Huff, who came back in 1969 after a year of retirement, said he did not intend to play for any other team and hinted he wanted to stay on as a Redskin coach. "I came out of retirement to find out how coach Lombardi motivates people," said Huff.

"Now I know. He lives football; he is completely dedicated to the game. I don't know what my future will be. I want to stay on and coach with the Redskins."

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	17	6	6	40	98	68
Boston	15	6	8	38	101	78
Montreal	14	6	8	36	99	69
Detroit	13	9	6	32	79	71
Chicago	12	11	44	28	75	65
Toronto	10	14	4	24	79	89
WEST DIVISION						
St. Louis	13	9	5	31	89	64
Minnesota	9	10	8	26	83	84
Pittsburgh	9	13	5	23	82	76
Philadelphia	5	11	10	20	64	81
Oakland	7	15	4	18	58	95
Los Angeles	5	13	2	12	54	100

Monday's Results

Minnesota 4 (Cullen 2, Goldsworthy 2), Los Angeles 4 (Corrigan 2, Flett, Goring).

Pro Football Roundup

Chargers' Post Wins Rushing Title

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT). — Richard M (Dickie) Post, one of those short, chunky running backs now in favor in pro football, won the American Football League's rushing crown for 1969. Post, a 5-foot-9 inch 180-pounder, complet. l his third season for San Diego and gained 873 yards, 123 more than second-place Jim Nance of Boston. Post, fourth in the AFL rushing lists the last two seasons, gained 106 yards against Buffalo for one of his better days as the Chargers won their fourth straight.

"We've got something started and it will carry over to next year," said Post. "The team attitude is fantastic. But I don't know why." The Chargers reacted favorably to their new coach, Charlie Waller, who predicted the team would win its last four games.

After Nance, who is exercising the option clause in his contract, came Mike Garrett of Kansas City, Floyd Little of Denver, Buffalo's O. J. Simpson, the Jets' Matt Snell and the Patriot rookie Carl Garrett.

Official statistics in all categories will be announced later today.

Snell, who had a great season, was rested in the Miami game and gained only 4 yards in two carries. Simpson had a good, but not great, year for the Bills, gaining 697 yards. He scored only two touchdowns and his longest run was 32 yards, proving once again that there are no supermen in pro football.

Houston's Pete Beathard says he has only a slight ankle sprain and he will be ready for the Raiders in Sunday's interdivisional playoff game at Oakland. Beathard, an in-and-out quarterback throughout his career, had a big day against Boston and thus gave his team, the Oilers, some hope for the Oakland contest.

* * *

Vince Lombardi's first Green Bay team won seven and lost five in 1959. His first Washington team has won seven, lost four and tied two, with one game to play. Said Lombardi, "I thought we could have done better. I hope we can find some better people. That's what we have to do, find them."

Cincinnati lost to Denver and finished with a 4-9-1 mark while the Broncos were 5-8-1. Said Paul Brown, the losing coach to Lou Saban, the winner, "At least we'll draft ahead of you in January."

Doug Atkins of the Saints will play in his 205th and last pro game on Sunday against Pittsburgh. He is retiring. Atkins, 39 years old, began with Cleveland in 1953. Lenny Lyles of the Colts is also retiring. Don Shinnick, a Colt since 1957, asked for a release two weeks ago when he could not regain his linebacking job from Ted Hendricks, a rookie. Mike Garrett of the Chiefs told an Oakland reporter he will quit after the 1970 season to enter politics.

Halas Fines Carter $1,000

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP).— Quarterback Virgil Carter of the Chicago Bears was fined $1,000 yesterday for conduct detrimental to the club. Owner George Halas said it was the biggest fine he had ever levied for this type of offense against a player.

Carter was angered after being withdrawn following the first half of Sunday's Chicago-Green Bay Packer game and sounded off in the dressing room. Halas said that he met with Carter yesterday morning.

"He told me that he wanted to play out his option and hoped that management would not stand in his way," Halas said. "I considered this to be conduct detrimental to the ball club and fined him $1,000," Halas said. "I don't know who is influencing Virgil, but someone has a dire influence on him to give him such a negative manner." Halas said the $1,000 would go for charity.

Cowboys Fined for Criticism

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).— The National Football League revealed yesterday the Dallas Cowboys were fined an unreported sum for publicly criticizing the officiating in a game against the Washington Redskins in Washington on Nov. 16.

The irony was that the Cowboys won the game, 41-28, with President Nixon in attendance and it was the Washington fans who were heard criticizing the officials for inflicting penalties on line-backer Chris Hanburger of the Redskins.

Irish Suffer First Defeat By Unranked Kansas, 75-63

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP).—The luck of the Irish was missing and the talent wasn't evident either as Kansas upset sixth-ranked Notre Dame, 75-63, last night.

The Jayhawks' zone defense forced the Irish into several errors and Dave Robisch's 28 points for Kansas increased the pressure as Notre Dame suffered its first defeat in six games.

The Irish never led and were down, 37-23, at the half. They could get no closer than five points to unranked Kansas in the second half.

In the only other games, involving the top 20 teams, fifth-ranked South Carolina, 5-1, pounded Maryland, 101-68, and 10th-ranked Ohio University, 4-0, whipped Indiana, 89-83.

Fleick Missed

Notre Dame missed center John Fleick, who was sidelined with a sprained ankle. Kansas, 4-1, shot 50 percent from the field while the Irish could hit only 38 percent. Notre Dame captain Austin Carr scored 25 points, nine below his average, to pace the Irish.

South Carolina didn't miss a shot in the first five minutes, used their superior height to contain Maryland's attack and rolled to a 50-25 halftime lead. John Roche and Tom Owens accounted for 56 of the Gamecocks' 101 points.

Roche's 13 assists tied a school record. Owens, a junior center, led all scoring with 29 points as the outclassed Terps absorbed their worst loss to the Gamecocks in 46 meetings. The loss left Maryland's record at 2-3.

Ohio University knocked off its fourth straight Big Ten opponent after rallying from a 49-45 halftime deficit against Indiana. Ken Kowall scored 25 points for the Bobcats but Joe Cooke of the Hoosiers led all scorers with 35. Ohio's earlier victims were 12th-ranked Purdue, Northwestern and Ohio State.

St. John's withstood a late Georgetown rally and dealt the Hoyas their first loss in six games. Bill Paultz tallied 27 points and collected 15 rebounds for St. John's. Bob White's 15 points were high for Georgetown.

Georgetown came within one point at 63-62 with 56 seconds left but St. John's converted five of seven free throws to put the game away.

Duquesne was dropped from the national basketball rankings yesterday but the Dukes soared back to defeat previously unbeaten Western Kentucky.

Basketball Ratings

WRITER'S POLL

By the Associated Press
(First-Place votes, records through Saturday in parentheses.)

1.	Kentucky (22) (6-0)	616
2.	UCLA (7) (4-0)	576
3.	New Mexico St. (2) (5-0)	423
4.	Davidson (2-0)	385
5.	South Carolina (4-1)	287
6.	Notre Dame (5-0)	285
7.	North Carolina (3-1)	214
8.	Tennessee (2-0)	202
9.	Villanova (3-0)	169
10.	Ohio U. (3-0)	158
11.	Santa Clara (4-0)	130
12.	Purdue (3-1)	123
13.	Southern Cal. (3-1)	120
14.	Louisville (1) (2-1)	63
15.	Louisiana State (4-0)	61
16.	Colorado (5-1)	56
17.	Marquette (4-1)	49
18.	Jacksonville (4-0)	47
19.	Houston (5-0)	30
20.	Washington (4-0)	25

COACHES' POLL

By United Press International

1.	Kentucky (18)	226
2.	UCLA (15)	223
3.	New Mexico St. (2)	223
4.	(Tie) South Carolina	143
4.	(Tie) Southern Cal.	145
6.	Davidson	124
7.	Notre Dame	99
8.	Santa Clara	73
9.	North Carolina	70
10.	Villanova	67
11.	Tennessee	65
12.	Ohio University	47
13.	Colorado	29
14.	Illinois	28
15.	Washington	20
16.	St. Bonaventure	13
17.	Louisiana State	17
18.	Dayton	16
19.	Jacksonville	15
20.	Houston	14

Monday's College Basketball

EAST

St. John's 71, Georgetown, D.C. 64.
Fairfield 88, King's Pa. 65.
Manhattan 87, Bridgeport 78.
St. Bonaventure 97, Detroit 68.
Queens 112, N.Y. Maritime 75.
Rochester Tech 68, Plymouth St. 63
Duquesne 87, W Kentucky 65.
Pace 88, Drew 62
C.W. Post 77, Baldwin-Wallace 73.
Montclair St. 86, Newark St. 63.
RPI 68, Brooklyn Poly 62.
CCNY 51, Yeshiva 45.

MIDWEST

Southwest Mo. 79, Missouri-Rolla 65.
Central Mo. 88, Southeast Mo. 66.
Mo. Southern 92, Mo. Western 91.
Ohio U. 89, Indiana 83.
DePaul 101, Parsons 79.
Kansas 75, Notre Dame 63.
Old. Dominion 86, Xavier (Ohio) 76.
Wabash 86, Indiana Cent. 84.
Nebraska 92, N. Michigan 68.
Kansas St. 91, Vanderbilt 76.
Murray 72, Bradley 66.

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma St. 78, Pan American 54.
Tarleton 75, S.W. Texas 74.
Oklahoma 71, Miami (Ohio) 57.
Texas Tech 55, Arizona 50.
Ouachita 80, State College 78.
Oral Roberts 86, West Texas 83.
Houston 118, Loyola, Calif. 91.
Texas Tech 98, Texas-Ari. 92.
East Texas 72, Texas A&I 72.
Hardin-Simmons 106, Austin Peay 87.
SMU 94, Nichols 64.

SOUTH

Pauls College 86, Morgan St. 77.
S. Carolina 101, Maryland 68.
Belmont College 77, W. Florida 73.
Dillard 108, Alcorn A&M 101.
Tenn. A&I 79, Southern U. 78.
La. Tech 75, Northwestern La. 74.
Duke 80, East Carolina 65.
Huntington 104, David Lipscomb 77.
Henderson St. 90, Grambling 75.
Harding 62, Southern St. 60.
Union 77, Pikeville 74.
Eastern Ky. 87, Morehead 79.
Maryland St. 126, Norfolk St. 105.
Auburn 94, Miss. St. 66.

FAR WEST

Denver 64, Utah 61.
Puget Sound 81, Portland U. 61.

As Players Battle Owners

Major League Talks May Go Extra Innings

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—They've been playing games behind closed doors in San Juan, Puerto Rico, with the prospect now that major-league baseball's labor-management struggle is headed for extra innings, again. Last year the players' boycott brought the club owners running with new terms that got spring training started a week late.

The new demands have not been spelled out publicly as yet, although it is known there are 64 of them, and that in one of them the Major League Players Association is seeking a malnutrition-preventative in the form of 20-dollar-a-day meal money. But that is a minor item. The big issues are higher minimum pay and pensions.

The fascinating facet of the whole thing is that the athletes and their hired consultants are meeting in a posh Puerto Rican hotel, independent of the club owners who used to pick up the transportation, meal checks and hotel tabs. This was at the beginning of the association when there were no funds and the players were mere peons begging the bounty of the club owners.

It's different now, and not only do the athletes tax themselves and their special funds for their betterment, but they retain professional advice at $500,000 a year. This is what they pay Marvin Miller, a former negotiating professional with the United Mine Workers, who has gained the baseball athletes so many concessions from the club owners they recently gave him a new three-year contract.

Bowie Asks Permission

The whole history of owner-player negotiations was turned around this week when Bowie Kuhn, the $150,000 baseball commissioner, asked permission to visit and talk with the players and Miller in Puerto Rico. Kuhn's predecessor commissioners used to crook a finger at the players' representatives and tell them they would be heard.

That Miller and the athletes were not overwhelmed at the visit to Puerto Rico of His Eminence has been gleaned from many sources. One player representative, asked if he thought Kuhn's visit was worthwhile, said, "I think he likes to travel."

There was some built-in suspicion that Commissioner Kuhn would not be smothered with affection in Puerto Rico. The players pointed out that last season he had asked the athletes their opinion on how to conduct the balloting for All-Star game players. The players believed they, not the public, should continue to have the vote. But Kuhn recently announced the fans would do the balloting. "That's how much he listens to us," said one player representative in Puerto Rico.

Kuhn came out of his meeting with the players and their consultant to say that he had some general ideas to convey "and they listened most graciously." This is probable because Kuhn himself is a gracious man, but that the players were not buying all that he proposed was evident.

Miller, the players' man, made it evident he was unwilling to accept Kuhn's reported proposal that he arbitrate any breakdown in the players-owners dispute. Kuhn has a proper concern for preventing any threat of strike. But Miller said Kuhn's offer to arbitrate "is totally unacceptable."

The players' consultant also declared that the commissioner was in error if he thought he could represent all of baseball—both players and management. He pointed out that the commissioner is paid by the club owners and could not represent the athletes.

New Hard Line

This is the players' new hard line under Miller's direction. From the time of the first man in the office, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, it was proclaimed that the commissioner represented both players and owners, and until many years later the athletes made no whimper about this.

That is was the commissioner's birthright to rule over the players as well as the owners was the fiction maintained through the regimes of Happy Chandler and Ford Frick, although in the later years of Frick the players began to make noises. Then under the brief regime of Gen. William Eckert, the athletes got more gumption, hired Miller, demanded more of baseball's funds be channeled their way and even went for a payroll tax to assure their independence.

Kuhn's visit to Puerto Rico can be applauded as a bright attempt at preventive action before the differences harden into a strike situation. It is more prudence than any other commissioner ever showed. It also points up the new ground rules. It is the commissioner who goes calling these days, not the athletes with hat in hand.

Chargers' Post Wins Rushing Title

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT). — Richard M (Dickie) Post, one of those short, chunky running backs now in favor in pro football, won the American Football League's rushing crown for 1969. Post, a 5-foot-9 inch 180-pounder, complet. l his third season for San Diego and gained 873 yards, 123 more than second-place Jim Nance of Boston. Post, fourth in the AFL rushing lists the last two seasons, gained 106 yards against Buffalo for one of his better days as the Chargers won their fourth straight.

"We've got something started and it will carry over to next year," said Post. "The team attitude is fantastic. But I don't know why." The Chargers reacted favorably to their new coach, Charlie Waller, who predicted the team would win its last four games.

After Nance, who is exercising the option clause in his contract, came Mike Garrett of Kansas City, Floyd Little of Denver, Buffalo's O. J. Simpson, the Jets' Matt Snell and the Patriot rookie Carl Garrett.

Official statistics in all categories will be announced later today.

Snell, who had a great season, was rested in the Miami game and gained only 4 yards in two carries. Simpson had a good, but not great, year for the Bills, gaining 697 yards. He scored only two touchdowns and his longest run was 32 yards, proving once again that there are no supermen in pro football.

Houston's Pete Beathard says he has only a slight ankle sprain and he will be ready for the Raiders in Sunday's interdivisional playoff game at Oakland. Beathard, an in-and-out quarterback throughout his career, had a big day against Boston and thus gave his team, the Oilers, some hope for the Oakland contest.

* * *

Vince Lombardi's first Green Bay team won seven and lost five in 1959. His first Washington team has won seven, lost four and tied two, with one game to play. Said Lombardi, "I thought we could have done better. I hope we can find some better people. That's what we have to do, find them."

RED SMITH — Lefty O'Doul

WHEN Lefty Frank O'Doul was manager of the San Francisco Seals in the Pacific Coast League, he took the team barnstorming through Japan so often that baseball buffs of Nippon came to regard him with the reverence they ordinarily reserved for the Emperor. He was truly, as his obituaries noted, the father of baseball in Japan.



Red Smith

In a Catholic mission in Tokyo, the kids were preparing for confirmation. They were told they had the privilege of adding a new name to that received at baptism, but little Toshi couldn't think of a saint's name he wanted to adopt.

"Why don't you choose Francis?" suggested the nun who was his teacher. "For St. François de Sales."

"Ah, so," Toshi said.

A few days later the bishop was about to administer the sacrament.

"And what is your confirmation name?" he asked.

Toshi's face lit up.

"San Francisco Seals," he said.

Lefty O'Doul was 72 years old when he died last week in San Francisco, his hometown, where he was bigger than cable cars and more fun. About three weeks earlier a mild stroke had impaired the use of his left arm, but by itself that wouldn't have bothered him. It had been 45 years since the arm was good for much besides drawing a beer.

Age of Hitters

He had set out as a left-handed pitcher in the years immediately following World War I. Failing to distinguish himself in three seasons with the Yankees, he was waived to Boston, where his arm went dead. Moving to the outfield, he became one of the finest hitters in an age of hitters.

He batted .398 to lead the National League in 1929, a year when just leading the Phillies was a distinction beyond ordinary mortals. With Lefty on the Philadelphia team that season were: Chuck Klein, batting .356; Spud Davis, .342; Pinky Whitney, .327; Tommy Thevenow, .327; Prescо Thompson, .324; Denny Sothern, .306; Don Hurst, .304, and Barney Friberg, .301.

With nine regulars—Friberg played first, second, third, shortstop and the outfield—batting over .300, the Phillies finished fifth. The next year some improved—Klein hit .386, Whitney .342, Friberg .341, and Hurst .327—and they finished last. Which tells something about their pitching.

In a menagerie feared for brute strength, O'Doul was a craftsman, perhaps the keenest and most dedicated student of hitting in his day. In his years as a manager in the minors, he was celebrated for his ability to impart his knowledge to kids.

Joe DiMaggio played for him in San Francisco. Lefty would have been the last to claim credit that belonged to Joe's maker, but in all probability his advice helped refine the classic stance and lovely, level swing that Joe brought to Yankee Stadium.

Lefty had a rope trick for overanxious young players who tended to lunge at the pitch. He would loop a rope around the kid's waist and stand back holding the loose end. If the kid lunged, the rope brought him up with a jerk. It was an effective remedy, and Lefty's good-humored flow of reassurance eased the pupil's embarrassment.

A player didn't have to be on Lefty's side to get the benefit of his teaching. Memory recaptures a picture of him using his rope trick on a boy named Jack Wallaesa, a rookie shortstop with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1942.

Wallaesa was a gangling 6-foot-3, eager as a puppy and twice as awkward. He could trip over his own feet in the field, and sometimes at the plate he looked as though a fast ball would knock the bat out of his hands, but there was a flair about him that caught the professional eye. Al Simmons, then a coach with the Athletics, spent a lot of time with him in camp in Anaheim, Calif.

"Who's that big kid at shortstop?" Babe Ruth asked, watching infield practice before an exhibition in the Hollywood Stars' park. Ruth was in Hollywood working in the film, "Pride of the Yankees." Before the game started, the Babe was in the dugout with a bat in his hands.

"Look, kid," he was saying, "you're not following through. You want to step into the ball and then come clear around like this."

"I like your big shortstop," Lefty O'Doul said when the Athletics got to San Francisco. Next morning he had his rope around Wallaesa's middle.

When Jack Wallaesa got back to Philadelphia he had a little bit of Simmons in him, a little bit of Ruth, a little bit of O'Doul, and a little bit of Hornsby. He should have become the greatest hitter of all time, but soon after the season opened he received a letter beginning, "greetings—"

He was gone four years, and he left it all in the service.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Bones for Dixie

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A group of Republican political leaders met recently with Attorney General John Mitchell to discuss the next steps to be taken in the Nixon Administration's "Southern Strategy."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, of course, was impatient. He said the administration had talked big about what it was going to do for the South, but still hadn't done much. "What about Haynsworth?" the attorney general asked. "We bled on the barricades for him."

Sen. Thurmond said yes, but that had not got him on the Supreme Court. Nor, he went on, had administration support for slower school desegregation in Mississippi prevented the court from ordering faster desegregation.

"All that's true, Strom," said Mitchell, "but there's a good chance we can get Congress to let the Voting Rights Act of 1965 die."

"The South deserves more than that," the senator said.

"Senator," said Richard Kleindienst, Mitchell's deputy, "wait until you hear the program we've got lined up."

"I know," Sen. Thurmond said with an impatient gesture. "You're going to have the President eat grits every morning at breakfast."

"And that's not all," said Kleindienst. "We've done a lot of research and we've just discovered that David Eisenhower's f.vorite dish is Southern fried chicken. Wait until we leak that to the press."

"You gentlemen don't seem to understand that the South is tired of words," said Sen. Thurmond. "We want action."

"And we're going to give it to you," said Rep. Rogers Morton, the Republican National Chairman. "We're going to have the President declare the first week in February 'Take a Sheriff to Lunch Week'."

Sen. Thurmond said it was time the administration made some concessions to the South on civil rights.

"As a matter of fact," said Kleindienst, "we're planning a civil rights march."

Sen. Thurmond uttered sounds of outrage.

"You've got us wrong, Strom," the attorney general said. "This is going to be a new kind of civil rights march. We're going to assemble a group of civil rights demonstrators and have them march from Montgomery to Selma, Alabama. Backwards."

"That's very nice," Sen. Thurmond said, "but I'd also like to see something substantive in the way of legislation. Can't you get up a bill repealing the 1960's?"

"We've got something even better on tap," said Kleindienst. "Can we tell him, John?"

"What is it?" the senator asked.

"Keep quiet about it until we're ready to move," Mitchell said, "or we're liable to have a terrible fight on our hands, but—just between us now, mind you—we're going to legalize slavery."

"Well," Sen. Thurmond said, "George Wallace is going to have trouble topping that one. But how are you going to get the Northern Republicans to go along?"

Mitchell and Kleindienst said that they had given a lot of thought to this problem, and had concluded that Northern Republicans would probably be instinctively opposed to slavery because of a sentimental attachment to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

"If it hadn't been for Lincoln, the Republicans wouldn't have lost the South to begin with," Mitchell said. "He was part of the Washington-New York liberal axis of his day."

"So to open our campaign," Kleindienst said, "We would like to have a couple of speeches from the vice-president, urging the public to take a hard-headed look at Lincoln. You know, rough old Abe up a little. Maybe have Spiro denounce 'bearded bleeding hearts, both living and dead.' That sort of thing."

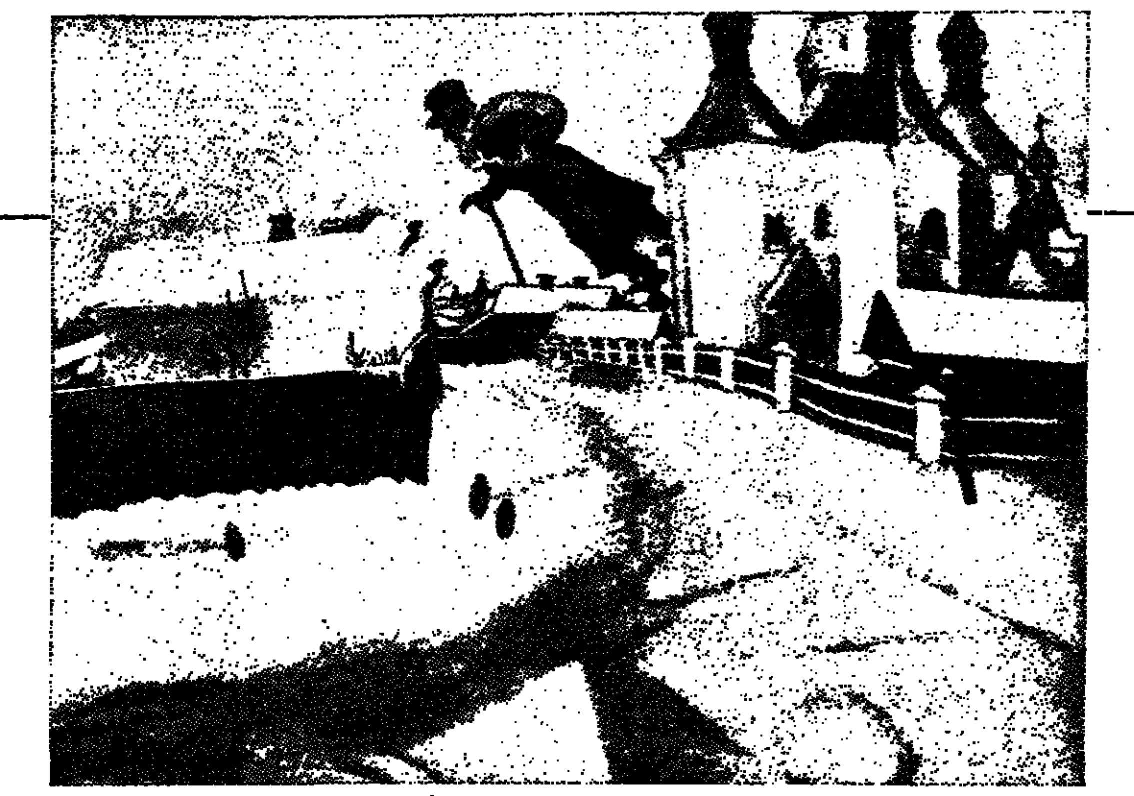
"Don't bore me with the details," Sen. Thurmond said. "How you do it is your business. What I want to know is, after you've legalized slavery, what are you going to do for the South next?"

German Author Refuses Literary Prize

MUNICH, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Author Christian Enzensberger has turned down the 10,000-mark ($2,715) Bremen literary prize donated by the Rudolf Alexander Schroeder Foundation, a foundation spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said Mr. Enzensberger refused the prize for "reasons of principle," and because of his dislike of German cultural institutions.

The foundation chose Mr. Enzensberger for the prize because of his latest book, "Grösserer Versuch Ueber den Schmutz," the spokesman said.



"Over Vitebsk," by Marc Chagall, 1914.

Marc Chagall: Innocence and Enthusiasm

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 16.—It becomes apparent, looking at his earliest works, that Marc Chagall, the 82-year-old painter, came to the full mastery of his powers in 1911 at the age of 24. It was then that he started painting in the topsy-turvy manner which is characteristically his to this day: flying beasts that partake of the cow, the goat, the dog and the pushme-pullyou, airborne fish, floating figures of all sorts and the now widely celebrated fiddler on the roof.

There is a strong gaiety in this manner, and a fantastical humor which is particularly apparent in the period up to 1944.

After Chagall moved to Paris in 1923 the wooden houses of Vitebsk (his home town in Russia) are only gradually replaced by the reliable landmark of the Eiffel Tower, and after the war his subjects are more subdued in mood.

The universe of Chagall is friendly and reassuring. People, houses and beasts, because they are disengaged from the tyranny of gravity, seem to float free of time and space. There is a carnival spirit in the vigorous colors (Apollinaire enthusiastically refers to "a hideous purple"), but also in the mobility of identity in which beasts and humans blend into one another.

Men have always been eager to lay down, if only for a while, these three burdens of time, space and identity, and the art of Chagall allows one to achieve this vicariously.

Fear and anxiety do not really appear in his work, not even in the paintings where you might expect them. Thus the "White Crucifixion," which deals with the agonizing theme of persecution and the cosmic fate of man, shows the wartime destruction of things sacred: homes, synagogues and sacred scrolls go up in flames around the figure of Christ. The sufferers weep like children yet, unless the viewer projects his own disarray into the work, he may well feel that in this universe at least, those who suffer shall in the end be comforted.

A panoramic view of Chagall's work—such as that offered by the current retrospective exhibition at the Grand Palais, Paris—gives the impression that the artist is profoundly indebted to the Jewish traditions in which he was steeped throughout his childhood. The substantial and familiar reality of the invisible and the miraculous quality of everyday life, which is not perceived as essentially different from direct divine intervention, are reflected in the well populated skies of his paintings.

One of the most eloquent, indeed moving paintings of the exhibition, entitled "Over Vitebsk," was painted in 1914 and shows an old Jew with a cane and a sack on his back, floating diagonally and casually over the roofs of a small Russian town.

The work is eloquent because, in its simple form, it contains a variety of possible meanings: the Wandering Jew comes obviously to mind, but also it can very well be an expression of the unrelated worlds of Christian Russia and its Jewish population, just as it can finally reflect the dignified solitude of the individual in a conventional world.

Chagall himself does not quite escape from convention, even though it is a rather personal convention. His artistic world is a cheerful idealization of reality in which the cruelty of man is only remotely reflected: here at least the prophecies are made to come true and we see the wolf dwelling with the lamb.

The artist himself, as seen through his paintings, has something of the conventional figure of the innocent poet who worships women, flowers and the moon.

There is indeed an innocence about Chagall which is, I would say, the fruit of his very real enthusiasm. But he is not entirely that innocent, and he is obliged to simplify his world quite a lot to preserve a quality important to him.

He has a tremendous charm and has kept it evenly throughout his life. In his postwar period there is a tender sensuality that blooms in such paintings as "Song of Songs II," "Nude on a Red Ground" and the many delicate pyrotechnical bouquets.

The astonishing thing about him is that for the past 60 years he has maintained a practically unbroken balance between innocence and craft and kept, up to the age of 82, the powerful enthusiasm which still shines in the colors of last year's paintings.

It is striking too that, having very early found an original and highly personal style and shown a distinctive form of imagination, he should have to this day kept both the style and the characteristic themes that people his paintings. It is this which points up both his limitations and his real and magical power.

Homage to Marc Chagall, the Grand-Palais, Avenue Winston-Churchill, Paris. Open daily, except Tuesday, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 3 francs on Saturday, 5 francs on other days. Through March, 1970.

PEOPLE: *Beatle Billing Nixon For Peace Posters*

Beatle **John Lennon**, who has become as well known for his pacifist activities as for his singing, announced yesterday that he has decided to send the bill for his latest peace gesture to President Nixon. Speaking at London Airport on his way to Toronto with his wife, Yoko Ono, Lennon said he wasn't sure yet of the cost of the thousands of Christmas posters which he has had printed and distributed in eleven cities around the world. The posters read: "War is Over. If You Want It." But, said Lennon, "they cost less than the life of one man and so I am sending the bill for the print job to President Nixon." The Lennons used the name of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers for their flight to Toronto, where they are to organize a peace-and-music festival for next July. They were dressed in black for the trip.

* * *

Comedian **Bob Hope** and his Christmas troupe of entertainers arrived in West Berlin yesterday morning at dawn on the first leg of their annual round-the-world tour to entertain servicemen at American military bases. Hope and his cast landed at Tempelhof Airport in the Communist-encircled city not many hours after having presented a preview performance of their show at the White House for **President Nixon** and his family. The comedian was greeted by U.S. Berlin Commander Maj. Gen. Robert Fergusson, and despite the wintry weather Hope sported his traditional trademark—a golf club. The troupe of 36 includes singer Connie Stevens and will perform tonight for the U.S. Berlin garrison. Other stops in the 15-day tour include Italy, Thailand, Turkey, Taiwan, Guam and Vietnam.

* * *

We didn't even know there was such a thing as the American River College Rat Decathlon, but there is and the 1969 winner is a black-and-white rat called **Big Bad John**. On the way to victory Big Bad John scored a world-record high jump of 29 inches. Owner of the winner is **Donna d'Amico** who, like the owner of all the entrants, is a psychology student at American River College in Sacramento, Calif. They train the rats as class projects and determine the top rat and trainer in the decathlon (it really seems to be a tetrathlon: high jump, maze dash, rope climb and long jump).

* * *

More than 1,000 celebrities including Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon attended **Noel Coward's** 70th birthday party at London's Phoenix Theatre



AP

Psychology student Donn D'Amico watches proud as her pet rat scores record-breaking jump the American River Co lege 1969 Rat Decathlo

Tuesday night. The act writer said it was "his m moving theatrical momen Coward watched misty-eyed stars of the British theater p sented sketches and songs fr his works and then gathe around him to give him leatherbound book of his ly signed by members of the c Coward called this "Holy We referring to the daily round revivals of his works on Bri TV and on the London sta together with the endless p ties and dinners marking birthday.

* * *

Police in Melbourne, A tralia, are hunting for a 20 century Robin Hood who, ar ed with a bow and quiver arrows, held up two suburb milk bars Monday. The bar took $672, left a damsel distress, eluded the sheriff's m and even loosed a shaft at of his victims. But the ar missed the milk-bar owner a punctured a packet of spaghe A 16-year-old girl employed the milk bar said the bar asked for a package of ciga tes, then raised the bow aimed an arrow at her h saying he wanted money. handed it over, and Robin H rushed away in a blue se and shortly afterwards robb Greek immigrant on the o side of town.

* * *

In Sydney, Australia, t were 200 answers in one da an ad offering well-paying in TV advertising to ugly ple. Among the applicants, a spokesman for the adver agency which placed the were "women who looked Pekinese dogs, men with teeth, teenagers with pi and a man five-and-a-hal tall who weighed in at ove pounds." He didn't say i of them got jobs.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The American Military Trial Lawyers Association announces its Second Criminal Advocacy Seminar The Regina Palast Hotel, Munich, December 26-28.
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BACK FROM U.S.! SECRETARY, experienced French-English, free Jan. 1. Paris: 525-63-48, a.m., Box 71,417, Herald.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical Marketing Belgian, 36, 10 years' diversified and successful career in pharmaceutical marketing, budgeting and general management. Fluent English, French, Dutch, good German. Seeks growth career in expanding company. Box 6,566, Herald.

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GIRL, 25, excellent appearance. English/French, 6 years experience secretarial work, preferably Air Line Company, travel agency. Write: TOCZ, 1 Rue Pauly, Paris-14e.
AMERICAN GIRL going to Paris 1st of January seeks au-pair situation. Experienced in baby sitting and housework. Bradbury, 13855 S.W. 5th St. Beaverton, Oregon 97005, U.S.A.
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AMERICAN SYSTEMS ANALYST, 13 years EDP experience. Strong background in systems design/programming IBM 1401, 1410, 360. Seeks position with U.S. firm overseas. Write: Box 6,173, Herald, Paris.
FREE-LANCE translator for German seeks tasks of any kind. Write: John E. Nagel, 5131 Gillrath, Germany.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH SECRETARY, 21, seeks job abroad, January, for Americans. Write: Miss Richardson, 79 Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7, England.
EXPERIENCED LADY SECRETARY, 40, bilingual French/English, seeks interesting job Paris. Box 4,202, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.2.
RETAIL EXECUTIVE, American, 31, diversified merchandizing background. Speaks some French. Seeks position in Europe. Write: Box 6,567, Herald, Paris.
ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH GIRL FRIDAY, London University education, French-Italian (fluent French), teaching experience of English as a foreign language, receptionist and social work experience, seeks interesting work, Paris, from January. Urgent. Please write: M. Knubley, c/o Lalaz, 1 Rue des Jardins, 92-Asnières.

IBM requires PART-TIME ENGLISH TEACHERS for Bordeaux, Grenoble, Dijon, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes, Orleans, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse.
Applicants should be native English speakers, graduates and have some TEFL experience.
Write c.v., references, to: G. N. HABERSHON IBM France ref. 046 14, rue Jean Rey PARIS - 15ème

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EFFICIENT GERMAN SECRETARY/Assistant, 32, fluent English-French, experience in publishing, interested in literature, art, music, fashion, seeks interesting, well paid PART-TIME JOB, Paris. Write: Box 71,409, Herald, Paris.

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AMERICAN ACTUARY, FSA, 29, seeks position in Europe. Write: Box 6,572, Herald, Paris.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY researcher, 29, B.A. in Literature, 7 languages, interesting c.v., seeks a part-time stimulating job. Write: Box 18,602, Herald, Paris.

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AMERICAN FIRM, near Opéra, seeks 2 experienced secretaries, perfect English & French shorthands, good appearance. Send C.V., references & salary required to Box 71,414, Herald, Paris.
ENGLISH COMPANY CHEMICAL PRODUCTS seeks for Paris, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French-English, nationality French. Apply in person: Mr. Kahn or Mr. Barraud, SGS, 16 R. du Louvre, Paris-1er December 19, 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., tel.: 231-43-84.
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SITUATIONS WANTED

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MORE CLASSIFIED PAGE 13

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

See page 6 for details of these and other key positions.

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PORTUGAL: * Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon (Tel.: 672793, 662435 and 667398).
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